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OUR NEUTRALITY.

IT seems scarcely sufficiently understood that a perfect neutrality can only be made possible by a perfect impartiality of public opinion. If we are to go on (as seems likely) watching the war in Italy more keenly than we do our own domestic prospects, listening first to one interested party and then to the other, till we begin to form parties on the question ourselves, the risk is great of our being dragged into the strife. But, on the other hand, what if there are grounds for certain articles of agreement among ourselves as to the struggle-grounds on which to establish the principle of neutrality more solidly than has yet been done? It must be admitted that, if so, the better they are known and appreciated the greater the chance of a genuine neutrality being preserved, and of our keeping free from those fluctuations of feeling on one side or the other so natural during the process of watching that uncertain thing, a war.

There are several difficult questions, not one only, to be settled by an Englishman who wishes to follow an impartial conduct about the struggle. Austria may be more to blame than France, or vice versa, in her way of managing it, without reference to its origin. Austria's Italian policy may have been far from perfect, and yet France have no right to interfere between her and her subjects. Justice may be decidedly on one side, in the long run, without its being morally binding on Great Britain to interfere for its assistance. Now, it is because of this complexity that it is so necessary that efforts should be made to popularise a few guiding principles in the matter-principles which may fix the duty of neutrality into people's minds before the confusion of the struggle, viewed as a controversy, involves factious sympathies with one or other combatant among our public. Can we, in short, lay down any such principles as should underlie all that debating, pro and con, which is so inevitable, especially in times when

news is flung in upon us in daily and exciting fragments? Well, if we might attempt such a thing, we would begin by stating, as a separate rule by itself, that Britain has nothing to do with the Italian question, properly so called. The Powers



GENERAL GARIBALDI .- (FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

fighting may, all or none of them, be right or wrong, for anything that we have to say (except as outside advisers) in the matter. They all recognise the Pope, we do not; they are geographically related to each other in a way that we are not to selves owe our freedom to William's Dutch troops,—as if 1688

any of them, and historically also. With regard to this last point, we have of course fought in wars common to them with us. But this was in cases different from the present one. We have fought along with Austria against France, but not with Austrian objects only-such as we should now be combating for if we combated for Austria in Lombardy. Italy to us, again, is no more than any other country, politically speaking, since sympathy with the music, arts, &c., for which she is famous, cannot be brought forward among reasons of State. On the other hand, Germany and France have always been connected with her more than we; and, if she wishes these Powers to make a battle-field of her territories, she knows best. The "nationality" doctrine, in its naked state, England has at no time recognised, and is of all countries one that has about the least right to do so. Herself dominant over many races, and owing her position to her ancient readiness to fight for domination, such abstract sympathy as some would claim from her would be a mere hypocrisy on her part. What she has to deal with is historic facts. She accepts the general right of Austria to what Austria has acquired by old conquest, or inheritance, anywhere, as she accepts a new heir to her own throne from a German family; though, of course, she expects Austria to be able to take care of herself. On grounds of abstract politics, neither Austria nor France has much right to British approval. A legitimate despotism with a bureaucracy is as alien to her notions as a revolutionary one. If anything, the French one is more offensive, as being nearer,—which, however, would not induce us to act against France in a matter only involving Italy.

So much for the fundamental reasons why England should be neutral in the present war. We look on them as valid by themselves to establish the principle, quite apart from the otherwise interesting and important points of the relative merits of France and Austria

in the dispute which has at last led to hostilities. We say distinctly that we have no right to intervene, even in the cause of freedom. M. Kossuth seems to think that we our-



A PARTY OF GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEER CORPS.-(FROM A SKEICHERY & VIZETELLY.)-SEE PAGE \$40

had not alone been made possible by the honest home fighting of the Civil War,-as if King James's troops had stuck to him or had only abandoned him for fear of the Dutch (!), -as if, in fact, the Dutchman's army had been anything but a kind of big guard of honour, which we allowed to come to garnish a Revolution which in England was all but an unanimous affair!

Still, these aforesaid points of controversy between the Powers now fighting are of very high interest, be we as determinedly neutral as we may. Observe, then, how difficult it is to get decided reasons for believing either party to be entirely in the right. For instance, it is become a commonplace among Italian sympathisers to call the Austrians "barbarous." But go to the statisticians, and they will tell you that the proportion of children attending the Austrian elementary schools is nearly as high as it is in Scotland; that the despotism after its fashion looks to the welfare of the labouring class as attentively as any Government; that, till lately, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces were better attended to in these respects than any other of the empire—a fact visible even in the cultivation of the fields. Now, taking all this cum grano, we cannot but allow it to weigh for something. On the other hand, the enthusiasm of thousands of Italians against the very name of Austria should be recognised likewise; if this is lucky enough to get an ambitious Emperor's policy to concur with it we ought, perhaps, to pardon its extravagance of faith; the position would seem to demand an appeal to the ultima ratio by its very complications, and war itself to be preferable to the long torturing agitation to which the Italian question has subjected Europe. But this, too, this difficulty of taking a side with perfect justice (for it would be absurd to leave Napoleon's past career out of our thoughts in the matter either), gives another support to the neutrality doctrine on moral grounds. If we have no call, historically and politically, to take a side, so neither is it in our power morally to choose that side. What remains? A neutrality at once honourable and prudent, a neutrality convenient to ourselves and not involving the neglect of any just claims from others.

But must this under all circumstances be final? It must, we answer, so long as the war is a war on the Italian question When it comes, if it ever comes, to a question of British self-defence, then, of course, the neutrality ends; but it will not then have been we who violated it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office

on Friday morning:—

Berre, Thursday, May 26.—General Garibaldi has made prisoners

the Austrian officials of the town of Varese. He is reported to have
under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery.

2000 Austrians are at Camerlata, awaiting reinforcements. On Tuesday
last a cannonade at Piacenza was said to have been heard as far as
Calende.

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PARIS, Thursday, May 26.—At one o'clock to-day the Empress received the members of the great bodies of the State, and addressed a discourse to the Presidents of each body. Her Majesty said to Count Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, that she depended on the enlightened patriotism of the Deputies to maintain in their several departments that confidence which they all must feel in the energy of the army, and, when the day of victory shall have come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Her Majesty further said that she reckoned upon the loyal support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of the chief it had chosen, would never be found wanting to a woman and a child. Loud and long applause followed the conclusion of her Majesty's address.

Territy, Thursday, May 26.—The following is the official bulletin published on Wednesday:—" 300 Austrian infantry, with 130 cavalry and two pieces of cannon, marched yesterday morning from Gallanate to Sesto Calende, but were met by a body of Chasseurs des Alpes under Captain de Cristofores, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to Somma."

Trieste, May 26.—The Triester Zeitung contains the following:—
"A Sardinian Commissary has proclaimed the incorporation of Massa with Piedmont. The same journal also states that a Dutch steamer has, in violation of international law, been chased by a French warship hoisting Austrian colours."

Vienna, May 26.—The official Wiener Zeitung publishes General Gyulai's report to the Emperor of the detaits of the affair at Montebello:—Wounded, 718; killed, 290; missing, 283. The enemy numbered 40,000 men, but abstained from all pursuit. The Emperor has addressed to General Gyulai an autograph letter expressing to him and the troops in general his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valour. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn

GARIBALDI AND HIS CORPS.

GARIBALDI AND HIS CORPS.

GENERAL GARIBALDI, famous in 1849, was almost forgotten, and, but for recent political combinations, might never again have filled a prominent place in the world's regards. But, so soon as there was no longer any doubt of the outbreak of the present war, Garibaldi again appeared upon the stage, and, as Vice-President of the National Society of Italy, he addressed a very remarkable circular to the chiefs of the society resident in the different Italian States. The result was, that in an incredibly short space of time young men flocked from every part of Italy to enrol themselves under his banners. The town of Genoa was for days crowded with these champions of Italian emancipation, who paraded the streets arm-in-arm with the Sardinian bersaglieri, singing martial songs. Upwards of one hundred gentlemen, armed at their own expense, and numbering among them the most famous shots of the Genoese rifle-galleries, left with them for Turin. Here again they were joined by hundreds of young men of good family and position. Cuneo became the rendezvous of Garibaldi's corps, which lately crossed the Ticino, 6000 strong, and has already captured several batches of prisoners.

The accompanying Illustration of the Chasseurs des Alpes is from a sketch received only a few days since. These volunteers undergo the same training and discipline as the regular army, and such has been their eagerness to acquire a knowledge of military evolutions that, in less than a month, they have become efficient soldiers it is said. A squadron of Guides is attached to the corps, to act as an escort to General Garibaldi, and to serve as reconnoitring parties. Nearly the whole of the Guides are members of noble and wealthy families of Lombardy, and have equipped themselves entirely at their own expense. A story is current that Garibaldi sent in a requisition for a battery of artillery, which not being complied with, "Never mind," said he, "we will soon provide ourselves at the expense of the Austrians." The accompanying Illustration of the Chasseurs des Alpes is from a

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the recently-built Indus flotilla steamers, has been lost. She had a number of troops on board, and was proceeding up the mouth of the Indus, when she struck on a snagged sunken rock and settled down. No lives were lost.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE Empress is about to pass a few days at St. Cloud. She sent an autograph letter of condolence to the widow of General Beuret, killed at the affair of Montebello.

Count de Damrémont, French Minister at Hanover, has just arrived in Paris on leave of absence. The attitude of Hanover in the Diet is said to be the cause of this temporary absence of the Count from his root.

post.
The Council has instituted M. de la Gueronnière in the post of "Director pro tempore of printing, of the library, of the press, and of the street-sale of publications."
The strength of the French army now in Algeria is 28,000 infantry and 11,000 cavalry. Admiral Hamelin remains Minister of Marine, and M. de Chasseloup Laubat Minister of Algeria and the Colonies.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has withdrawn the permission which it had accorded for holding a meeting to raise subscriptions for the Italians anxious to return to their own country; such a course, it declares, being of an aggressive character against Austria, and contrary to a spirit of thick exhibit.

rict neutrality.

The Director of the Artillery has been ordered to establish at Seville

The Director of the Arthery has seen of the each year.

The Spanish Government has purchased the screw steamships Alps, ndes, Taurus, and Teneriffe from the Cunard Company, which is silding new vessels of greater power and capacity to replace them.

ITALY.

The King of Naples died on Sunday afternoon. During the last agony of the King troops were encamped round Caserta. Troops have also been assembled at Naples, and their Generals lodge in the forts of the town. The Duke of Calabria caused several persons to be arrested charged with being opposed to his ascending the throne. Francis II. has assumed the reins of government. Tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom.

Diplomatic relations with Naples are resumed. England sends on a mission to Naples Sir James Hudson; Austria, M. de Hubner; and Sardinia, M. Salmour. The appointment by France is not yet known. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe arrived at Turin on Friday week.

AUSTRIA.

The retirement of Count de Buol is likely to be followed by that of two other of his colleagues—Baron de Bach, Minister of the Interior, and Count de Thun, Minister of Public Instruction. As to M. de Bruck, the Minister of Finance, his services cannot be dispensed with

Bruck, the Minister of Finance, his services cannot be dispensed with under present circumstances.

From a semi-official correspondence, regularly addressed from Vienna to some of the more important German papers, we learn the details of the convention lately concluded between Austria and the Porte. The Sultan has entered into the obligation to collect an army of 40,000 in Bosnia and Albania, as those are the provinces chiefly menaced by the Servians and Montenegrins. 20,000 more are to be posted in the neighbourhood of the Wallachian frontier, whilst the corps stationed in the camps of Sophia and Schumla must be immediately increased to 30,000. As to Austria, the conditions by which she has undertaken to ensure the protection of Turkey are left unmentioned.

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PRUSSIA.

The following is the text of the declaration made to the Federal Diet by M. d'Usedom, relative to the proposition of Hanover to place an army on the Rhine:

"Already in the sitting in which the proposition of the Hanoverian Government was made, the Prussian Envoy, by order of his Government, protested energetically against it, and he still maintains that protest. But his Government sees no formal objection to its being brought in due course before the Military Committee. Prussia having repeatedly given a positive assurance to her German confederates, while making considerable armaments, that in case of need she would put out her whole strength and go far beyond her federal obligations to defend the safety and independence of Germany, the Prussian Government with a special consideration to the peculiar position in which another great German Power is placed in consequence of the war in Italy, has a right to expect that its other German confederates will leave to it the initiative of adopting such military measures as may be required. This is the only means for maintaining the necessary unity to deal with the question successfully. The Prussian Government cannot give its approval to any proposition which anticipates events, and exceeds the limits of the federal right, and, to its great regret, it will find itself obliged always to protest with the same energy against propositions of such a nature."

SAXONY.

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SAXONY.

The King opened the Landtag at noon on Wednesday with a speech announcing the demands for money supplies. The Royal Speech says—
"War threatens to make those treaties doubtful on which the rights of Europe now rest. His Majesty is upheld as well by the consciousness that he has always raised his voice on behalf of that which the honour of Germany and the maintenance of just principles demand, as by the consciousness that these his sentiments are shared by the whole Saxon people. Should war ensue for the protection of the just cause, his Majesty hopes with confidence that God will be with Saxony and Germany in general."

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has resolved on prohibiting the exportation of arms to, and the collecting of arms by, the inhabitants at those places in the immediate vicinity of the Italian frontier, and also the purchase of arms from departure.

in the immediate vicinity of the Italian Frontier, and also the purchase of arms from deserters.

Fugitives (old men, women, and sick excepted) and deserters able to bear arms are to be forbidden to pass from the territories of one belligerent Power into the territories of another. The number of fugitives in the Canton of Ticino is increasing.

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TURKEY AND THE EAST.

France is said to have obtained a promise from the Porte of a compromise on the subject of the Principalities, and that distinct firmans were to be made out for confirming Prince Couza in his double nomination. The Porte has, however, we hear, since withdrawn its promise, on the plea that the departure of Baron de Hubner from Paris had dissolved the Conference. The Emperor Alexander has written to the Sultan to reassure him as to the intentions of Russia, and so with the Sultan to reassure him as to the intentions of Russia, and so with the Security of the Ottoman Empire is not threatened," says the Imperial missive; "but it will become much more complete when the Porte shall have put an end to all misunderstanding in the Principalities by granting investiture to Prince Couza."

The "German Journal" of Frankfort, without stating its authority for so grave an allegation, declares that the Porte has obtained possession of documents which deeply compromise Prince Milosch, and prove that he, Prince Couza, and Prince Danilo, have come to an understanding for the purpose of provoking a general insurrection in the Sclave provinces of Turkey, with the view to joining part of them to Servia and the Principalities, and the rest to Montenegro. A letter from Constantinople of the 11th instant states that the Montenegrins had made an incursion on the Turkish territory, and had been repulsed by the Turkish troops at Zupsi with some loss. This took place at the moment when the Mixed Commission appointed to fix the boundaries of the Principality were on the spot, and were defining the new frontier. Another despatch, dated the 22nd, says—"The Montenegrins are destroying the Austrian telegraphs in the Sutorina, thereby cutting off communication between Cattaro and Ragusa."

The Tarkish fleet is ordered to prepare for active service, and Omar Pacha is summoned from Bagdad "to take a high military com

A letter from Bucharest of the 15th states that the Austrian Consul-General had re-established diplomatic relations with the Wallachian Government, which he had interrupted on the election of Prince Couza.

THE Brights in The Sandwich Islands purpose erecting a monument to appain Cook.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

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The affairs of Mexico are at length becoming interesting as well as intelligible. The chronic anarchy of the country is now resolved into a division of parties distinguished by known opinions, views, and hopes, and the issue of the present coafflict will either leave Mexico provided with a free Government after the fashion of the United States, or subject it to a military despotism allied with an intolerant Church.

The barbarous contests which desolate some of the fairest territories of the New World are conducted by the representative of two riod parties, each of which has proclaimed its principles of action by public manifestos. If we designate one of these as "Conservative" and unother as "Liberal," it is for the sake of convenience alone. The former party advocates absolutism in all its developments. It is said to be contemplating even the restoration of a monarchical throne, and if the forms of republicanism should be maintained under its rule it will only be with the predominant element of a military dictatorship. The worst usages of the worst times are then marked out for re-establishment. Not only the clergy, but the soldiery of the country, are to be exampted from the common operation of the laws, and held responsible only to tribunals of their own. The press will be crippled by a censorship such by high tartifs, interior customs duties, and monopolies. The Roman Catholic religion is to be protected in such exclusive privileges that no immigrants but Roman Catholic will be allowed to settle in Mexico.

The Liberal party proclaims, of course, principles of the very opposite character—civil and religious liberty, equality before the laws, free trade, free immigration, and the establishment of constitutional government, based on a federation of the twenty-one States of Mexico. This, however, is not all. The manifesto of the fuberals continue one more clause, and it is this which is probably at the bottom of the whole contest. Mexico still retains one of those characteristic leatures whi

the Constitutional chief, had more than counterbalanced by this alliance with the strength of the Union. It is intimated that British representatives in Mexico have inclined to the opposite side, and have extended some sort of countenance to the priestly faction which has just now been carried to the head of affairs. It is possible that the only desire of our authorities has been to hail the establishment of an effective Government, however constituted; nor do we deny that the worst of despotisms would certainly be preferable to the chaos of misrule and confusion hitherto witnessed. But, as there really are two parties in Mexico, as one of them must needs be entitled, in a general way, to our sympathies.—as it is by far the larger and more nountal parties in Mexico, as one of them must needs be entitled, in a general way, to our sympathies,—as it is by far the larger and more popular party, and as it is only just now suffering a temporary depression, we should sincerely regret to see the support of Britain extended to its opponents. We would rather see Mexico made a real republic than a sham monarchy. We would rather see the seven millions of its population living under a free Government than a grinding Absolution, which could hardly be maintained except at the cost of fresh resolutions. We prefer Young America to Old Spain. If some ideas must give way, better those of 1559 than of 1859.—Times.

From the United States we learn that our Government in London repudiates the recent conduct of the English Minister in Mexico.

INDIA.

TANTIA TOPEE'S TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

We take the following from the Sepree correspondence of the "Bombay Gazette," dated April 18:—" Tantia had his charge read to him on Wednesday and Thursday, to which he made a statement, which was afterwards prepared and read to him by a moonshee, he listening attentively, and now and then correcting the moonshee. He afterwards signed this latter document, in good English writing, 'Tantia Topee.' He disclaims all participation in the massacre at Cawapore, or in the killing of Europeans, except in fair fight; and he also absolves from the same imputation the Nana Sahib, who, Tantia says, was at one time made a prisoner by his own men because he would not proceed with them to Delhi. Tantia was under trial by a court-martial nearly the whole of Friday, at Captain Field's bungalow. When the officer told him the previous day to prepare for his trial, Tantia said that he knew for fighting against the British Government his punishment would be death; he wanted no court, and he, therefore, wished to be dispatched (holding up his manacles) from this misery, either from a gun or by the noose, as quickly as possible. He did not wish to see his family; but the only thing he asked the Government was that they would not punish his family for transactions in which they had no concern.

"Tantia Topee is a native of Poona, which he left thirty years \$20."

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"Tantia Topee is a native of Poona, which he left thirty years ago, and it is stated he was a Government pensioner, having been at one time in the Company's military service. Latterly he was in the service of the Nana at Bithoor, as a keranie. He is forty-nine years of age stands about five feet six inches, is stout and well made, has a pretiy large head, of great breadth from car to ear; it is covered bountifully with strong gray hear, with beard, moustache, and whiskers to match His cheek-bones are slightly elevated, and his black eye, under sharply-grende eyebrows, is clear and piercing. Altogether, his features are intelligent and expressive, denoting decision, energy, and ability. Tantis is a Brahmin, and the Brahminical cord is always very religiously placed over the ear when he goes out of his tent to prepare his means are. He performs his ablutions, goes through his genuflexions, and prepares and devours his khanna once a day with all the strictness are religious ceremonies of his caste, having members of the Brahma

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erc. He performs his ablutions, goes through his genuliexions, and prepares and devours his khanna once a day with all the strictness are religious ceremonies of his caste, having members of the Braham easte there to attend him. I have now given you all I dan at pressing glean concerning the celebrated rebel chief Tantia Topee, whose military skill and ability were worthy of better troops in a better cause. The execution was announced as about to take place at I was writing (four p.m.), so I proceeded to where the seaffold was erected. The ground was kept by some men of the 24th and 9th Natice The ground was kept by some men of the 24th and 9th Natice Infantry, and some of Meade's Horse. Tantia was brought from his tent in the fort by an escort of the 3rd Bengal Europeans; and thea considerable square was formed, with the gallows in the centre. The chapanies of the 24th and 9th Natice Infantry formed one side; the head of the 14th Dragoons and 17th Lancers, who had come into the station that morning and the previous day, were drawn up on snothed side; the detachment of 3rd Bengals and Meade's Horse, in considerable strength, formed that two remaining sides. A considerable elevation commanding a view of the seaffold was thickly studded will white-clad spectators. Tantia had expressed some anxiety to know his fate; and to have it expeditiously executed. Consequently, at twelfer (noon) it was intimated to him that he was to be executed that

rening. He again feelingly expressed a wish that, as they were about take his life, the Government would see to his baba in Gwalior, fayr Meade read the charge, that he, being a resident of Bithoor, in might territory, was guilty of rebellion in waging war against the hints Government. The finding of the court was 'Guilty;' and the being the house of the court was 'Guilty;' and the being the house of the court was 'Guilty;' and the minese, that he be hanged by the neck until he was dead. The matter then knocked off the leg-irons. He mounted the rickety ladder that he must be hanged by the neck until he was dead. The matter than the head handle would allow him, was then pinioned as his legs tied, he remarking that there was no necessity for these residues, and he then deliberately put his head into the noose, which end drawn tight by the executioner, the fatal bolt was drawn. He reguled very slightly, and the 'mehlers' were called to drag him might. A sergeant of the 3rd Beugals acted as hangman. Thus mished the career of the rebel chief Tantia Topee, with all the due leannities of British military routine. When the suspended body seame motionless the troops were all marched off, and the body resided hanging for the remainder of the evening. After the troops fit a great scramble was made by officers and others to get a lock of sir. &c. A surgeon had obtained possession of his head."

The Begum is still at large. She sent in a message to some of our Estals that if she could make up her mind to repose confidence in the ir promises of the British Government she would certainly not saitate to come in. It is reported that she has a large number of sople, of all ages and sexes, with her, and that they are all hard resed for supplies. The Begum has given orders that, in the event an attack by the British, all the women in the rebel camp are to be stroyed, and she is to be the first victim. A female spy who had tely been to the camp states that the Begum has with her an English male child, eight or nine years old. As th

les in the rebel camp.
we are to believe the "Lahore Chronicle," the railway works in The Punjaub have been stopped. "The moment Sir John Lawrence's ask is turned in India, the supreme Government and its advisers have addenly discovered that the line laid down by Mr. Brunton, and so ordially approved of by Sir John, is objectionable."

THE WAR.

FIRST BLOOD.

FIRST BLOOD.

At length the armies which occupy Piedmont have come to downright blows, and show signs of being about to commit themselves to
some decisive conflict.

The position of the Austrians, in face of a large and increasing
french army, had become serious. With the Ticino and the Po in the
rear, both swollen by rains to an unusual depth and breadth, with all
the immense and elaborate matériel of modern war with which to reross the two rivers should a rapid retreat be necessary, it is evident
that they could not look without anxiety on the great army which was
reliecting at Alessandria, and of which the outposts were pushed on
searly to their own position. For some days the corps of Marshal
Braguay d'Hilliers was known to have taken possession of Tortona,
and, as the distance from that point to Stradella (on the left flank of
the Austrians) is hardly more than twenty miles, a sudden advance
might at any hour place the Austrian left in a highly dangerous position. It would seem that, under these circumstances, the Austrians
fetermined on making a reconnaisance in force, with a view of learning
the strength of the enemy, and, if he should be found numerous, of
stacking, so as either to drive in the French advanced posts, or at least
to prevent them annoying the Austrians in any retreat across the determined on making a reconnaisance in force, with a view of learning the strength of the enemy, and, if he should be found numerous, of stacking, so as either to drive in the French advanced posts, or at least to prevent them annoying the Austrians in any retreat across the river. This duty fell to the lot of General Stadion, and his execution of it brought about a hotly-contested battle on the 20th. Three brigades, which both sides estimate at about 15,000 men (the Sardinian and French accounts make it 18,000 sometimes), advanced as far as Montebello, and a battle of six hours ensued. The accounts which have reached as of the affair are very coloured and unsatisfactory; but there can be no doubt that the battle went not so much in favour of the allies as they redeavour to represent. From Turin and from Paris we were informed that the Austrians were routed through Montebello with signal discomfure, and a loss of 2000 killed and wounded, and 200 prisoners; while the French and Sardinians lost only 500 in killed and wounded. Presently the 500 rose to 600; the victorious General Forcy says 700; but the general belief is that the real number rather exceeds 1000. As to the forces opposed to the Austrians, they are not clearly given; 5000 French say some accounts, and a Sardinian cavalry regiment. But this is in contradiction to the official report, which speaks of the whole brigade of General Forcy being under fire, consisting of four regiments of 2000 men each, besides other troops. However, that the victory remained with the French there can be no doubt; though the fight appears to have been a bloody one, and at one time threatened the destruction of Forey's troops. The Austrians, advancing from Stradella, evidently beat the enemy out of Casteggio, which they had barricaded, and again at Montebello, a village about a mile beyond. Then supports came up; and, the French now having the advantage, the fight was continued back through Montebello, and on to Casteggio, where the belligerents parted; the Austrians makin

Les Barre, De Bellefonds, Dusmenil, and Major Ferussal. The Sardinians also lost several superior officers. We print General Forey's story of the battle elsewhere, with another apparently fair account by a private hand.

On Saturday the Emperor took the railway at Alessandria for Yoghers, and thence went on horseback to visit the field of battle of Montebello. Numbers of dead bodies were still lying about, and his Majesty saw the scene of combat almost in the state in which it had been left by the contending forces. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers accompanied the Emperor. General Forey was not able to go with him, having a contusion on the left leg from a ball, which had flattened itself on his scabbard. The General was only able to present himself to his Majesty, who embraced him, and congratulated him in the warmest terms on his brilliant conduct. Several Austrian officers who had been taken prisoners were presented to the Emperor, who conversed with them. Most of them were very young men. One had been itself presented at the Tuileries by M. de Hubner. The wounded French soldiers cheered the Emperor when they saw him.

The letter which gives us this information adds:—"The French troops engaged did not amount to more than 3000. When the village of Montebello was taken it was defended by 5000 Austrians. 1200 of our troops of the line advanced to attack with the bayonet, in order to seconomise cartridges, which were beginning to fail. The exact number of our wounded, as I have heard from one of the surgeons, is 360. Among the officers who distinguished themselves, the young Captain Bonaparte is mentioned. [This is the grandson of Prince Jerome by his marriage with the American lady, Miss Patteson.] The Austrians made prisoners were unwilling to surrender. [This confirms a statement in the 'Indépendance,' that most of the 200 Austrian prisoners were wounded men.] The Emperor received a perfect ovation at Alessandria on his return from visiting the field of battle." The Austrians prisoners have been sent to Genoa, whe

rescue, and threatening the flank of the allies, compelled the latter to withdraw to the western bank of the river. This report seems to claim as an Austrian victory what the allies claim as a success of

their own.
General Garribaldi crossed the Ticino with 6000 men, and on M

withdraw to the western bank of the river. This report seems to claim as an Austrian victory what the allies claim as a success of their own.

General Garribaldi crossed the Ticino with 6000 men, and on Monday arrived at Varese, where the inhabitants immediately disarmed the small Austrian garrison established there, thus, at all events, preventing bloodshed. His object evidently is, or was, to move on Como, and favour an insurrection there. Various rumours reach us as to his proceedings: one is that he had found it necessary to barricade himself at Varese, being without artillery, and that the Austrians had opened an attack on him in that position. Another despatch informs us that Garibaidi had pushed his outposts to Melrate, in the direction of Como; and that some 2000 Austrians posted near that city had sent for reinforcements to meet him.

There are various rumours of disaffection in Lombardy.

The destination of the 5th corps under the orders of Prince Napoleon is no longer a secret. On the 20th (the day of the battle of Montebello) 350 men of the corps landed at Leghorn, and the Prince arrived next day. It is pretty generally thought that the expedition bodes no good to the little Potentates of the Italian Duchies, and perhaps threatens the territory of St. Peter. Tuscany, though its army is now amalgamated with that of Victor Emmanuel, is placed geographically quite out of the way of the campaign. It is entirely divided from the territory of the campaign. It is entirely divided from the territory of St. Peter.

Tuscany, though its activation of the sample and the such moderation will rule the Imperial counsels. The allies will now have a large force in this detached Principality, and may use it either against the Modeness or the Roman territory. That the despatch of this army is rendered necessary by the position of the Austrians can hardly be believed. That the Austrians will march from Ferrara and Bologna against rebellious Tuscany is an event which the French imperor may affect to anticipate, but the

of being free."

The Prince thinks it necessary, it will be seen, to assure the Tuscans that he shall not occupy himself with their internal and political affairs. This might be construed into a denial that he aims, as has been said of him, to become ruler at Florence. His mission, he says, is exclusively of a military kind. That, too, sounds strange, and almost like an excuse by which the write the property of the strange of the strange

This might be construed into a denial that he aims, as has been said of him, to become ruler at Florence. His mission, he says, is exclusively of a military kind. That, too, sounds strange, and almost like an excuse by which the writer accuses himself.

The blockade of Venice and of the surrounding coast was announced on Saturday. Rumour had been for some days rife that the blockading squadron was intended, not for Venice, or not for Venice only, but first and principally for Trieste, the most important Austrian harbour in the Adriatic. Master of the sea, nothing would have been easier for the Emperor of the French than to blackade this port, and thus to paralyse the small maritime industry of Austria, and to cut off her German provinces from all communication with the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean. Any attack upon Trieste would, however, be considered by the Germanic Confederation as one of those acts which would warrant a direct interference on the part of that powerful body, and would spread the conflagration beyond its present confines. It seems likely that the light craft belonging to the French fleet will make some demonstration against Venice, and prove whether the place be as strong as the Austrians assert. The landing of troops on this coast is an impossibility, unless Venice be taken. The whole line from the mouths of the Po to the entrance of the Gulf of Trieste is a marsh, and troops could be destroyed with ease by an enemy commanding the interior. But the possession of Venice would be really valuable; and it is kighly probable that when Napoleon is able to spare troops some will be sent to try their fortune at this point. In the meantime, the presence of the Toulon fleet and its gunboats will suffice to keep the Austrians on the alert along the Adriatic. It is rumored that six British ships-of-war has appeared in that sea.

The head-quarters of the Austrians are now at Garlasco, their right wing at Novara, having the Fiedmontese in face at Vercelli, and their left on the Po at Pavia—a

Sardinians are advancing.

We read in the Paris correspondence of the "Indépendance"—

"As soon as the Government of the Emperor heard of the debate which took place at the last sitting of the Dict, orders were issued for the immediate and complete organisation of the staff; and within twenty-four hours the whole army of the East might be directed upon any point of the frontier which it is appointed to guard. The Generals of Division Schramm and Rostolan hold commands in this army; and the Duke of Malakhoff sets out in a few days for Nancy, from which town he will begin his tour of inspection. At this moment arrangements are being made on paper for another corps-d'armée, to be called the army of the North. It will at the outset be composed of the four divisions of infantry and the divisons of cavalry which form the garrisons of Paris. As soon as this corps-d'armée is complete it might, by means of our system of railroads, be transported within four-and-twenty hours to any place on the north-east frontier, should circumstances render such a movement advisable."

Twenty Austrian vessels have been captured by the French.

The official "Wiener Zeitung" publishes a letter of the Emperor to the Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, directing him to prepare the customary measures for the defence of the Tyrol.

A fortnightly transport of Austrian troops to the federal fortresses began on Sunday with the dispatch of 31,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, 3900 horses, and 80 pieces of cannon.

The "Mayence Journal" states that, according to reliable information, 25,000 Bavarians are next week to enter the Rhine Palatinate, to protect the frontiers.

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Among the consequences of the present war must be reckoned the disorganisation and exhaustion of the Turkish Empire by the threatened outbreak of new troubles, before those of the Russian contest are composed. It will be seen from our foreign intelligence that affairs wear a very boding aspect in the East; and it is even said that the Viceroy of Egypt contemplates casting off his allegiance to the Porte, under French advice and protection: the French have hankered much and long for power in Egypt. We need not say that if the Pacha takes this step, however backed, he will infallibly find himself handled by an English fleet and an English army. We hold Malta and Corfu on the one hand, and Bombay and Aden on the other; and our forces could be brought to bear on this scheme from either quarter at short notice.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

General Forey's official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers to the Emperor, is as follows:

"Voohera, May 20, 1859, Midnight.

"Voohera, May 20, 1859, Midnight.

Speagement of my division this day.

"Monsieur le Maréchal,—I have the honour to send you a report of the engagement of my division this day.
"Having received information at half-past twelve (p.m.) that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and had driven out from Montebello the advanced poets of the Piedmontese cavalry. I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road with to battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two battalions of the 84th, encamped on that road, in front of Voghera, on the Madura level. Meantime the rest of my division was getting under arms; a battery of artillery (6th of the 8th Regiment) led the way.
"On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and on the left by two battalions of the \$4th, their sharpshooters lining the banks of the stream. Meantime the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and, being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, the other by the railway road, I ordered the left battalion of the 74th to cover the road to Cascina-Nuova, and the other buttalion to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the 84th.

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"This movement had scarcely been effected when a brisk fusillade opened along the whole line between our rifemen and those of the enemy, who was advancing upon us, supporting his riffemen by heads of columns debouching from Ginestrello. The artillery opened its guns upon them with success; the enemy replied. I then ordered my right to advance. The enemy withdrew before the impetuosity of our troops; but, perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigour and firmness of that battalion, commanded by Colonel Cambriels, and to some happy charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by General Sonnaz, the Austrians were driven back. At this moment General Blanchard, followed by the 98th and a battalion of the 91st (the two others had remained at Oriolo, where they had an encounter), joined me, and received the order to relieve the battalion of the 74th, charged to defend the railway road, and to establish himself firmly at Cascina-Nuova.

"Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried, not without a serious resistance, the position of Ginestrello. Judging then that by following with the main body of my infantry along the ridges and the high road, with my artillery protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily get possession of Montebello, I arranged my attacking columns as follows, under the main body of my infantry along the ridges and the high road, with my artillery protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily get possession of General Beuret:—The 17th battalion of Chasseurs, supported

The following is another account of the engagement, contributed from Turin:—

"On Thursday it was well known at head-quarters that an Austrian corps, about 6000 strong, was assembled at Stradella, and that it had commenced its march along the Voghera road, the artillery using the causeway, and the horse and foot the level ground on the north. But the public never imagined there was anything in it. 'It was a mere reconnaissance, a feint, too transparent not to be seen through,' &c. This opinion appears to have extended to head-quarters. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, whose corps is sattered over a great extent of territory, immediately sent forward about six squadrons of cavalry (Piedmontese) to reconnoitre and check the advance of the Austrians if possible; and orders were immediately given to General Forey to get his division under arms, and to start immediately for Montebello. The utmost dispatch was used; but, owing to the bad state of the roads and the distance at which one regiment was encamped from another, General Forey had to start with the 17th battalion of Chasseurs, commanded by M. Ferrusal, and the 74th and 8th Regiments of the Line, under Brigadier Beuret, leaving the other regiments of his division (the 91st and 98th Foot) to follow. Orders were also sent to General Vinoy's division, encamped at Cantalupe and Mezzana Corte, to hasten to the support of General Forey. The Fiedmontese cavalry, occupying Casteggio, had been driven back by the Austrians, who followed it into Montebello, where they were brought up by the force under Forey and Beuret. A fierce contest took place in the streets of the village, whence the French were ultimately driven after two hours' hard fighting; but at this time a reinforcement made its appearance in the shape of half a battery of artillery, and the 91st and 98th Regiments. The village was recaptured after much slaughter, and the Austrians fell back along the road to Casteggio in perfect order, closely followed by the French. The Austrians suffered very severely in this "On Thursday it was well known at head-quarters that an Austrian

NOTES FROM OUR ARTIST IN ITALY.

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ALESSANDRIA, May.

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AFTER being delayed for some time at Turin, making fruitless attempts to get an authorisation to join head-quarters, I determined at last to take my chance, and started for Alessandria on the 8th inst. I must again take an opportunity of thanking Sir James Hudson for his efforts in my behalf. Although, unfortunately, these proved of no avail, the courteous attention I received from him cannot be by me too highly appreciated.

On leaving the railway station at Alessandria the first object that attracted my notice was the camp of a battery of French artillery pitched on a piece of waste ground in the outskirts of the town. The men had made themselves at home with that ready facility peculiar to the soldiers of La Belle France; and, when I passed, the regimental cooks were busily engaged preparing the pot an feu; while others of the troop were burnishing their arms, or occupied in the various avocations incidental to camp life. I send you a Sketch of one of these Batteries de Cuisine, with its military chef, en negligé, watching the progress of the soup.

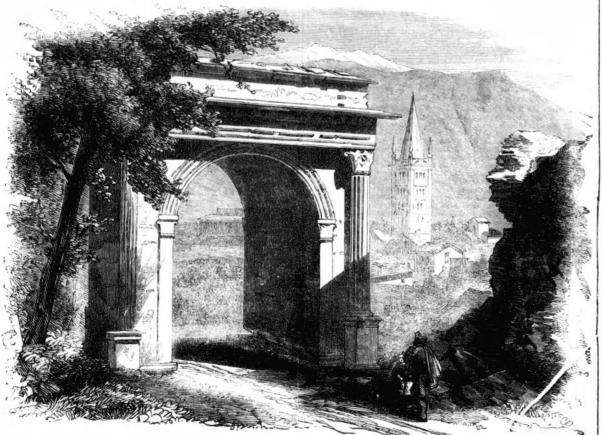
Now, just please to imagine a small provincial town in Vaclend and

Batteries de Cuisine, with its military chef, en negligé, watching the progress of the soup.

Now, just please to imagine a small provincial town in England—not larger, say, than Kingston-on-Thames—suddenly called upon to provide accommodation for the officers of 30,000 or 40,000 French troops, independent of its own garrison, and you will easily understand that lodgings at Alessandria are at a premium, if obtainable at all. For six weary hours did I plod the streets of the town, seeking for ever so small a corner in which to lay my head; and, to my oft-repeated inquiries as to whether there was a bed disengaged—I say a bed, because



A VOLTIGEUR.—(SKETCHED ON BOARD THE STEAMER FROM MARSEILLES TO GENOA.)



VIEW OF SUSA, PIEDMONT

a room to oneself would have been too great a luxury to have dreams of—I met with the universal response of "Non abbiamo piu letti." Despairing of success, I turned exhausted into a café on the Piaza Reale, and here not even a chair was to be had: they had all been taken and occupied by the French military. In this state of things it seemed extremely probable that a covered gateway would have of and offor me shelter for the night; but then, again, all the covered gateways were tenanted by soldiers sleeping on straw. The churches, moreover, have become barracks. During the early part of my peregrinations in search of a lodging, I had noticed a certain landlord of the Albergo di parigi whose good-tempered face displayed an unwillingness to send me from his threshold. It occurred to me, after trying every other place, that a little persuasion might induce the kindly-looking auberguate to take mein, and I accordingly sought my way back to his house. The result of my renewed appeal to him was the grant of a mattress on a table in a large dining-room, which had already half a dozen occupants, all bedded in similar fashion. It was eleven o'clock at night when I turned in. Unfortunately the Italians have, to me, the objectionable habit of eating garlic at every meal, and it was evident the gentlemen who laid shoring round the sattle had partaken largely of that by no means delicate vegetable.

It is impossible to send you a general view of Alessandria, as the entire place is surrounded by a cordon of sentinels, who overlook every inch of ground in its vicinity, and soon put a stop to anything in the shape of sketching fortified places; in fact, I have to be exceedingly cautious in everything I do, andthe circumstance of my being English does not facilitateme, but rather the reverse. The day after my arrival I look a wilk on the ramparts, and happened to carry my sketch-book under my arm, though I did not then make use of it. The next morning while standing on the First Read was a second of the stream of the surroundary

French officers:—

"Well, I suppose that another month or so will see us at Vienna?

"I hope so! but then the English have sent a fleet to the Adriatic.

"Oh! pooh, pooh! les Anglais! it's my impression they will yet see
the 'red trousers' on their white cliffs."

In the immediate vicinity of Alessandria is the famous battle-field of
Marengo, now dotted about with flourishing Italian homesteads.

Working parties of French troops are engaged intrenching the farmhouses and cutting down the trees. Why they should be doing this I
am at a loss to tell, for they have surely nothing to fear from the
Austrians here, who are themselves busily occupied constructing works
of defence at Mortara, Palestrio, and Robbio, and who would hardly
risk their fortunes on ground where they were formerly so
unfortunate. unfortunate.

unfortunate.

We do not lack for music in this land of harmony: three first-rate military bands play alternately from six till nine in the evening on the Piazza Reale, attracting the soldiers and keeping them out of mischief till the retreat is sounded.

I send you Sketches of a squadron of Piedmontese Lancers returning from a reconnaisance in the neighbourhood of Tortona, and of a party of Garibaldi's Volunteer Corps about leaving for Biella. These latter are composed of patriots from all parts of Italy, and they number in their ranks many young noblemen who have taken arms to fight for the independence of their common country.

independence of their common country.

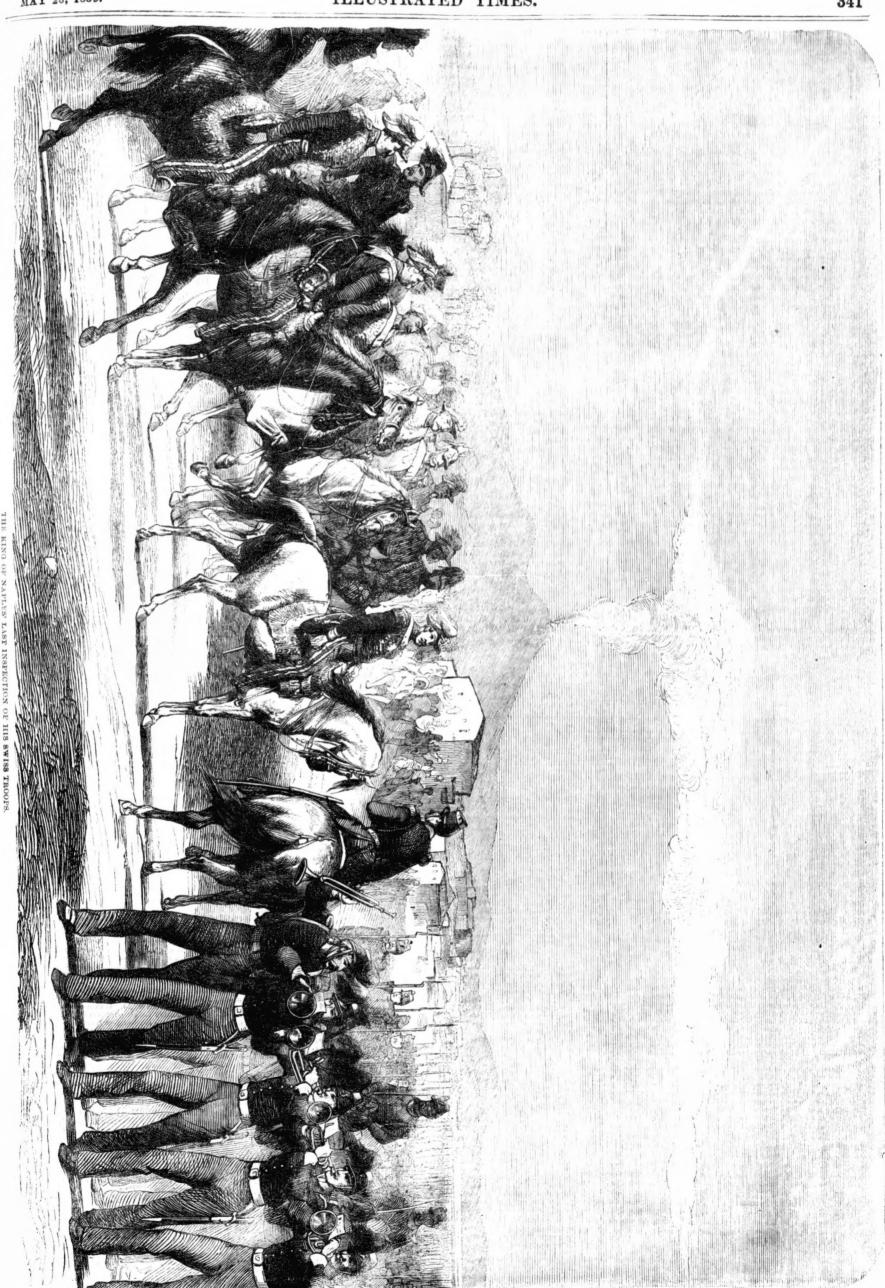
The great event that has happened here since I last wrote is the arrival of the Emperor of the French. He made his entry into Alessandria at four p.m. on Saturday, the 14th inst., amidst an assemblage of troops that said much for the strength of the garrison. The authorities of the town had spared no effort to give éclat to his reception, and draperies combining the national colours of France and Piedmont decorated the streets through which the Imperial cortége was to pas, almost hiding, in their profusion, the façades of the houses. After crossing the large space in front of the railway station the first object that presented itself to his Majesty's notice was a triumphal arch in imitation of marble, having on the side facing the Emperor the inscription "A l'Heritier du Vainquer de Marengo," and on the other "All' Alleato di Vittorio Emanuele II." I send you a Sketch of the Entrance of the Emperor, taken from just below this point. It will only be telling the truth to say that the enthusiasm was immense; the multitudes of people that had flocked from the surrounding country to witness the pageant were loud in their acclamation of welcome; the French troops shouted to the full extent of their lungs "Vive l'Empereur!" and the Piedmontese soldiers cried lustily "Viva il Imperatore! The staff that accompanied the Emperor was exceedingly brilliant: the varied uniforms of the officers of France and Sardinia presented a rich and glittering mass of colours, that strikingly contrasted with the extreme esimplicity of the costume worn by the Emperor thomself, which was that of a General in undress. The Emperor took up his quarters at the Piazza Reale, where he was received by the King, who had haster ed from St. Salvador as soon as the telegraph made known the approach of the Imperial train, and, after dining with his august all, left aga in for his quartier General. The head-quarters of the French army te main for the present at Alessandria.

ELICA

SUSA

SUSA

SUSA, a halting-place for the French troops that entered Piedmont by way of the Alps, and the point at which the railway communication between France and Piedmont is resumed, is situated at the junction of the two Alpin'e routes, Mont Cenis and Mont Genevre. Above the town itself are extensive ruins of the fortress La Brunetta, though the chief object for whe couples a prominent position in the annexed Engraving.



NOTES OF THE WAR.

"Generally speaking," says the "Pays," "no correct estimate is formed of the labour required for the transport of the stores of an army. It requires not less than 300 horses to carry 1,000,000 cartridges. The Government has already sent 10,000,000 cartridges to Italy, so that this one article alone has given work to 3000 horses. Such an enormous mass of ammunition for the rifles now in use will give a terrible idea of the power of destruction possessed by the French troops."

coording to an official document, the number of French troops who according to an official document, the number of release tools who up to the 14th crossed Mont Cenis was 60,550—namely, 20 regiments of the line, making 48,000 men; 5 battalions of riflemen, 4000; 12 batteries of artillery, 2400 men, 2160 horses, and 72 guns; 27 squadrons of cavalry, 4050 men and as many horses; 4 companies of commissariat, 600 men; 4 squadrons of gendarmerie, 4 complementary companies of infantry, 7 companies of engineers, 1050 men. On the 15th the march of troops was still continuing, and 20,000 others altogether were to pass.

gether were to pass.

At Naples the police show considerable ingenuity in the matter of passports. When they suspect the applicant to be an embryo soldier for Piedmont, they require a deposit of 500 ducats, "to be reimbursed

Piedmont, they require a deposit when the traveller returns."

Even now there is said to be a large proportion of claims against France still unsatisfied for supplies made during the Russian war. Only the other day application was made from England for payment for coals sent to the Crimea. Many more are outstanding, of which the public no idea.

son of Marie Louise and half-brother to the Duc de Reichstadt. A rencontre between him and the Emperor of the French would be sin-

gular enough.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says "The intelligence which reaches me from Hungary is so alarming that I cannot venture to repeat it. The discontent and disaffection of the people increase from day to day, and it hardly admits of a doubt that there will, sooner or later, be serious disturbances if some concessions are not made to

The siege fleet is fitting out with hot haste at Toulon. Independently of screw liners and frigates, there are ten screw gunboats, drawing very little water, and intended to operate in the shallows of the Adriatic. Each is armed with a heavy gun, working on a pivot on the fore part of the deck, and behind a semicircular shield of rolled iron plates, stout enough to resist the heaviest shots, and so to protect the men working the gun. The vessels themselves are said to be constructed of iron plates, possessing the same force of resistance, so that they are, in fact, shotproof floating steam batteries. It is difficult to ascertain the exact calibre of the pivot guns, but they are believed to be 50-pounders, similar to what have been of late years introduced into the French navy. It is also said that they are rifled. Five of the gunboats are raade so as to admit of their being taken to pieces and conveyed overland, with a view, it is asserted, of their being ultimately employed on the Lake of Guarda, which forms a portion of the Austrians' great line of defence, extending from the famous rectangle of Mantua and Verona to the Tyrol. Should the French be able to launch the gunboats on the lake they will have to pass through the whole Austrian army, which occupies the country between the lake and the shores of the Adriatic. The following is given as the strength of the French fleet at Toulon:—In commission—the Bretagne, 130 guns; the Ville de Paris, 114 guns; the Algesiras, 90 guns; the Redoubtable, 90 guns; the Napoleon, 90 guns; the Fontenay, 90 guns; the Bonawerth, 80 guns; and the Saffron, gunnery-ship. The reserve is composed of the Montebello, 114 guns; the Fiedland, 114 guns; the Souvrain, 114 guns; the Fleurus, 90 guns; the Charlemagne, 80 guns; and the Duperré, 70. These ships are moored stem on to the quay on which are their guns, arranged in order and ticketed ready for shipment. The stores are all stowed away ready at hand, and the crews are in Toulon ready to be marched on board.

The bridge over the Ses The siege fleet is fitting out with hot haste at Toulon. Independently

board.
The bridge over the Sesia, which was blown up by the Austrians on

The bridge over the Sesia, which was blown up by the Austrians on their retreat from Vercelli, was a magnificent work of art, forming part of the railway from Turin to Novara. The materials, consisting of hard gray granite, have not suffered materially from the act of the Austrians, and a private despatch states that only two arches have been destroyed by the explosion.

Valenza, opposite which the Austrians attempted to raise entrenchments, is the chief town of the province of Alessandria, and is situated on an elevated ridge to the north of that city and to the south of Casale, on the right bank of the Po. It is 144 yards above the level of the sea. It contains 9000 inhabitants, is about seventy miles from Alessandria, and about the same distance from Turin. The town is of the shape of an irregular square, running from east to west. North side of the ridge is the bed of the Po, from which rise small hills covered with vineyards. The place is built very irregularly on a slope descending to the valley The place is built very irregularly on a slope descending to the valle of the Pe, opposite Lomelina. Valenza has roads leading to Casale by Lazzorana, and to Monte towards Buzzola. Valenza forms one of the Valenza forms one of the ical line. The two others three points of defence of the French strategical line.

The points of detence of the French strategical line. The two consists of Casale and Alessandria.

During the night of the 15th an accident happened on the railroad etween Coccaglio and Brescia. Two trains carrying troops met, and wenty-five men were more or less seriously injured. One man was

d. Paris letter in the "Indépendance" of Brussels publishes som A Paris letter in the "Independance" of Brussels publishes some general prescriptions agreed to by the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, and which are to have the effect of general

the King of Sardinia, and which are to have the effect of general orders:—

"Every evening, at nightfall, the King and the commandants of the different corps-d'armée are to send to the Emperor a succinct account, containing the number of men under arms in each army, the important rets which have taken place during the day, and every intelligence that has been received of the movements of the enemy. Every day, half an hour before suncise, the troops will get under arms, as toough they were about to be attacked; and after daylight, when it shall be certain that the enemy is not making any offensive movement, the troops will return to their livouacs. At that hour the King and the commandants of corps-d'armée are to state to the Emperor what they may know of the position of the enemy. The commandants of corps-d'armée are to pay the strictest attenuou that the officers have not with them any useless baggage. The Emperor has decided that during the continuance of operations the infaniry shall only carry with them the kepi, great-coat, jacket and trousers, two pair of shoes, one on and the other in the knapsack, and the small tent. The hat is suppressed and replaced by the kepi, during the whole campaign, even for general officers."

General von Alemann has made known to the inhabitants of Venice, which is threatened by a French squadron, that tweive shots fired at Fort St. George will be the signal that "some important military event" is about to take place. As soon as the signal is given all civilians are to reture into their houses. On the 16th inst. the Austrian warsteamer Japiter was sent out to reconnoitre, and it saw the French squadron tooming up the Adriatic, without any colours flying. The sight of the black-vellow burning however rensed the bile of the Erench ver in

steamer Jupiter was sent out to reconnoitre, and it saw the French squadron coming up the Adriatic, without any colours flying. The sight of the black-yellow bunting, however, roused the bile of the French, ar, in the twinkling of an eye, the French flag was hoisted and a shot fired. Before the Jupiter returned to port it had the mortification of seeing the Napoleon give chase to and capture a small Austrian vessel, which is known under the name of Trabakel. According to advices from Venice, vessels containing large stones have been sunk in the entrances to the Lido, Malamozzo, and Chioggia.

All accounts bear testimony to the admirable qualities of the Tyrolsee riflemen. It is said that they harass the French videttes and outposts incessantly. Orders have been issued to the French and Piedmontese officers to doff their epaulets, which signalise them to the deadly aim of the Tyrolese sharpshooters.

The source of the Ticino, about which we now read so much, is in Switzerland, near Mount St. Gothard. The river is about 112 miles in length, but it is navigable for only 70 miles. It was on the borders of the Ticino that Hannibal, descending from the Alps, defeated Publius Cornelius Scipio.

of the Ticino that H

The following is Napoleon's version of the affair of Montebello :-

THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

"ALESSANDRIA, Saturday."

The following is Napoleon's version of the affair of Montebello:—
"THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPEROR."
"THE AUSTIANSA STATICAY."
"The Austrians attacked vesterday (Friday), with about 15,000 men, the advanced posts of Marshall Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were repulsed by the the village of Montebello, already famous, after a ficrece ontest, insting four hours, and the state of the village of Montebello, already famous, after a ficrece ontest, insting four hours, uncommon enercy. We have made two hundred prisoners, a Colonel among them. We have lost five hundred men in killed and wounded. This affair redounds greatly to the honour of General Force, who has displayed as much valour as intelligence. The Austrians have been retreating since yesterday evening."

The Austrian flowerment has just purchased in Paris one hundred copies of "General Niel's History of the Siege of Schastopol," a work of hint Messenger." Contains the following.—"Our Greger's a work of hint of the control of the copies of the state of Sardinia, requesting to be informed whether or not Sardinia accepted the responsibility of the invasion and usurpasion of the territories of Este, Massa, Carara, and Montipnose, effected by Sardinian agents and troops. On receiving an affirmative answer, our august Severeign immediately addressed a protest on the subject to the friendly Courts which signed the treaties of 1815. The protest formally disavows all the possible consequences of the surpation, and official notice of it has been given to all parties concerned." The French have made a "first" experiment with the rifled cannon; and they say the effect was terrible. "A battery of four guns affect from a distance of 2700 metres against a house occupied by the Tyroleans, and at the thirtieth shot the house fell down. By the Tyroleans, and at the thirtieth shot the house fell down. By the Tyroleans, and at the thirtieth shot the house fell down. By the Tyroleans, and at the thirtieth shot the house fell down. By the short of the state of the transfer of the town of

on board, who was at work at the end of the bowsprit when the explosion took place, escaped uninjured. About eighty men were either killed outright, or terribly maimed. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian visited the survivors in the hospital, and gave strict orders that every possible care should be taken of them.

milian visited the survivors in the hospital, and gave strict orders that every possible care should be taken of them.

Golden Visions.—A Correspondent of the "Mining Journ 1," who signs himself Wm. Radley, Ch. E., and is described by the edito: 1 journal as an old correspondent, writes from Indigo, Victoria, 5 following startling news. He says that two acquaintances of his wrote to him in 1852, and again in 1833, to inform him that, in a journey from Mount Alexander to some very inaccessible locality in New South Wales, they found the ground literally flagged with gold, in masses too neavy to carry any distance, and in smaller pieces (brought away by them) of the aggregate weight of about 19 lb. avoirdupois; and near the same spot an isolated mass of gold, containing from twelve to fourteen cubic feet of metal, whose weight was described as not less than six to seven tons. Not carring to leave these treasures to the gaze of other ramblers, they employed themselves three days in throwing the former into a neighbouring river; and, undermining the large mass on the side of a pool, they succeeded in rolling the latter into deep water. Fearing if the discovery should get wind an irruption of the roughs from Sidney and Melbourne, they preferred intrusting the writer with the secret, authorising him to form a limited association in London, with a capital of about £3500, to effect a realisation of the find. Mr. Radley had sufficient confidence in the truth of the matter to induce him to proceed to Melbourne, where he arrived with very limited means on the 14th of February, 1858. He found both his correspondents dead—one having been shot and the other carried off by lever. After working for some time at one of the diggings with very molerate success, he went, in company with Mr. Charles Jackson, a M.A. of Yaic College, to see a volcanic district described by the latter, and found himself unexpectedly in a locality which bore as strong resemblance to that described by his correspondents, and to his great surprise identi

KOSSUTH ON THE WAR IN ITALY.

THE Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the London Tavern, on
Friday week, the object of which was to consider the attitude which it
becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy. Kossuth was the principal speaker : he advocated non-interven

becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy. Kossuth was the principal speaker: he advocated non-intervention. Francis Joseph, the murderer of his country, was engaged in a great war, and, reflecting upon the relative condition of the contending parties, and upon the strategical necessities which must develop themselves in the course of the war, he came to the conclusion that at no distant time emancipation might be within the reach of some of those nationalities the oppression of which by Austria was the great European nuisance, without the removal of which patchwork arrangements might be devised calculated to disguise for a little while longer the dry rot of the political structure of Europe, but permanent peace was impossible. Though the English Government had proclaimed neutrality, it was still necessary for public opinion to be emphatic. He did not remember to have read one official or semi-official declaration which induced him to think they would side with France, but he had read many declarations which led forcibly to the inference that the alternative was neutrality or support of Austria. This being the case, much was left to be watched and controlled by public opinion. The excitement in Germany, attributable to a false alarm (for it was absurd to suppose that France, with one great war upon her hands, would attack the Rhine—an attack directed, not against Austria, but against Prussia), could not be kept up unless it was supposed in that country that the English Government synthesis was a supposed with Austria, thought she was cuttled to retain her Italian possessions, and were favourable to the idea of maintaining the integrity of her dominions. This impression pushed Germany into a false direction, which, if not checked in time, would, sooner or later, first entangle England in untoward combinations, and then drift her, under some eventual pretexi, into the war. It was urgent, therefore, that, while approving of the polesy of impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention,

the English nation should emphatically reputate the lead of lending, un any circumstances, her support to Austria against the emancipation of nationalities oppressed by her.

The next point was the pretended inviolability of the treaties of is There could be no doubt that if England departed from the principl neutrality in favour of Austria it would be done on the ground or pretof that inviolability. But the history of the last forty-four years one continued protest against these treaties. "Inviolable treating of the last forty-four years one continued protest against these treaties. Inviolable treating the end of the last forty-four years one continued protest against these treaties. Inviolable treating the end of the protest have since passed have cribbled those treaties like a sieve. Bourbons, whom they restored to the throne of France, have since passed have cribbled those treaties like a sieve. Vanished, and the Bonapartes, whom they proscribed, are restored. The changes—the transformation of Switzerland from a confederation of Such accomplished in spite of those treaties, to the profit of liberty; but for rest, the distinctive feature of the cribbling process through which the treaties have passed is this, that every poor plant of freedom which that apared has been uprooted by the unsparing hand of despotism." And been done without any intervention of England, and would this coun now take up arms to enforce their inviolability in favour of that Austwhich was good for nothing, except to spread darkness and to perpetualizery?

The next prejudice with which he had to deal was what diplomating the content of the

had been done without any intervention of England, and would this come was up arms to enforce their inviolability in favour of this count of the country of

Mr. Deputy Dakin and other unimportant persons spoke after Mr. Deputy Dakin and other unimportant persons spoke and Kossuth. The meeting passed the following resolution:—"That it of the highest importance to the honour and interests of England to she should observe strict impartiality between the contending part now waging war on the Continent, and avoid all entangling attained treaties which may lead to complications endangering that neutrality agests.

M. Kossuth delivered another speech at a non-intervention interaction at Manchester on fuesday evening. He spoke of a revoluti-M. Rossuth delivered another speech at a non-intervention dure at Manchester on Tuesday evening. He speke of a revolutional Hungary as being imminent, and expressed his belief that misservices might soon be wanted on another field. He also expressed anxiety that England should shun the Austrian allianes (in which contended, there was a great disposition to embroil her), and ridicated the idea of a French invasion of this country.

A Momentous Question.—"In the year of grace 1793," says a writer of Notes and Queries," "an aged peasant, whose cabin neighbourd residence, lay in extremis, lovingly tended by his wife and daught The Christmas Eve was hearing its close, and the yieligiously be it varies should be pass away at its synchronism with the Christmas monaine, would escape purgatory, and directly enter paradise. The clurides would escape purgatory, and directly enter paradise. The clurides on sits breast, and their purpose was accomplished, no screet being most the deed—no wonder manifested—no notice taken. Was this a more so far from possessing murder's primary condition—malice—it was done all affection and piety. The husband and father could not survive and hour; a moment's quickened suffering would sceure to him (so these six women imagined) a painless steinty. Can anybody tail me the original tribustion, which brings to one's mind the more gentle influence Christmastide, as described in 'Hamlet'?"

IRELAND

—Thomas and Anne Kirwan, husband and wife, residing at have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard bling the dead body of Mrs. Paxton, who was drowned in the Pomona—The divers who are working at the wreck report ter number of the unfortunate passengers appear to have met he after-part of the ship and the cabins. WRECKERS.-Thomas and An

fite in the after-part of the ship and the cabins.

The Fury.—A painful accident, which occurred at a railway station in the county lately, illustrates the length to which party feeling be carried. Mr. Heuston, a supporter of the Tory candidate, accomised and assailed by a parted headed by one Boles. Mr. Heuston aded himself, and, retreating to a carriage, entered it. Boles seized a carried ty Mr. Heuston, and would not let it go, although the train no move. Men held him, but, of course, as he stupidly persisted in mg fast by the stick, he kept pace with the train, and, arriving at the end eplatform, fell down the steps, and was killed. Clearly he killed eff. Not so thought the msb. Mr. Heuston was arrested, charged manslaughter, and not liberated until a jury returned a verdict of losse. Declare."—A recent income.

with manslaughter, and not liberated until a jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

"House.Decline."—A recent inquiry at the Cork Workhouse is likely to attract attention to the treatment of pauper children generally. According to a report of the Mayor, the children in this pauper prison have been starred into scrofula, starved into blindness (32 have been sent to the Bind Asylum), starved into idiotoy. There are 48 young creatures stunted in growth and intellect, and searcely one not diseased; though we are happy to learn that 115 children are still "able to move about, and are not perfectly ruined." "I find," says the Mayor, "that during the last four years there has been an average of 869 children in the house, and the average nortality has been an average of 869 children in the house, and the average mortality has been 156." The chaplain deposed that many of the children in the house are "suffering from scrofula and skin disease, or, as they expressively call it, 'house-decline' "I attribute it," he says, "to bad air, said water, bad diet, and bad hospital classification." As the inquiry has been adjourned, we shall not say more at present than that it is high time similar inquiry was instituted in our metropolitan workhouses.

The Westmeath Murdden.—A meeting of the magistrates of Westmeath has been held, at which the circumstances connected with the murder of fhomas Jessop were discussed, and a resolution bearing on the matter was ussed and forwarded to the Government. A resolution was also adopted teclain; that the meeting viewed with abhorrence the conduct of the three hears are the sassasin, assist the wounded man, or give any alarm whereby the murcher might have been captured. A reward of £500 has been offered for the effection of the assassin.

SCOTLAND.

JUSTLY PUNISHED. — Four card-sharpers have been sentenced, at the Abordeen Circuit Court, to six years' penal servitude, and one to seven years, for fraud at a game of cards in a railway carriage, and for theft of a

A SEASHORE SCENE: AFTER A STORM .- The brig Mary Ann, of Greenock A SKARHORR SCENE: AFTER A STORM.—The brig Mary Ann, of Greenock, laden with spirits, was wrecked at Kilchoman Bay, Islay. The people flocked to the spot, broke iato the cases as they were brought ashore, and indulged their drunken appetite to the full. Numbers might be seen here and there lying amongst the rocks, unable to move, while others were fighting like savages. The police attempted to maintain order, but were attacked, and had to retreat. Two or three of the wreckers died from the effects of the great quantity of spirits they imbibed.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Owing to the carelessness of a girl, the premises of Mr. Nichol, publisher, Edinburgh, were set fire to last week, and a young woman was burnt to death. Her remains were found in a sitting posture.

THE PROVINCES.

Destructive Fire.—At Dawlish, Wiltshire, last week, the premises of a maltster and brewer.—At Dawlish, Wiltshire, last week, the premises of a fire. About one hundred persons were rendered homeless, and the life of a young child was lost. A subscription is being raised to relieve the sufferers.

A Congregation to the Ersche—William Wiltshire, the policeman of the parish of Westonzoyland, was captured, a few days ago, whilst committing a burglary in the house of the vicar, during the hours of Divine service. The congregation, who were advised of the circumstances, assisted at the capture of the officer, in whose pockets were found several wires crooked at the end, a file, a pair of pliers, and a bunch of twenty keys, all useful for housebreaking.

A MINUTE LATER.—A surveyor of works had occasion to enter one of the

as the contact as the pair of piers, and a bunch of twenty keys, all useful for housebreaking.

A Minute Later.—A surveyor of works had occasion to enter one of the Keld Head lead-mines, and desended two or three shafts (i.e., from a higher to a lower level). Having completed his survey, he started on his return to the mouth of the mine, but was somewhat surprised to find none of the workmen about. This surprise deepened into alarm when he arrived at the foot of the shaft, where he had been usually drawn up, and found that it too was deserted. He contrived, however, to scramble up to the next higher level, and there discovered a train of gunpowder, laid for the purpose of blasting the very spot on which he was standing. The match was lit, and the insidious spark rapidly scintillated towards the gunpowder. He seized the fatal match, and the catastrophe was avoided. The workmen were not aware of any one being in the mine, and, after firing the train, had retired of course.

aware of any one being in the mine, and, after firing the train, had retired of course.

Served Her Right, almost.—The captain of a merchant vessel, named Lightbody, was brought up at the Liverpool Police Court on Monday, charged with attempting to shoot his wife with a pistol. It transpired in the defence that the prisoner had learnt that his wife had been married three times previously to men who were still living, and the discovery led to a quarrel between them. The certificates of two marriages were produced, and a remand was solicited, in order that the third might be produced.

Wages of Agricultural Labourers.—Some discontent appears to exist among the agricultural labourers in consequence of their low wages not having been advanced with the recent rise in the price of bread. There has been a strike among them at Freckenham, Suffolk, where an advance of ls. per week was demanded. At Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, the farmers have agreed to make such an advance, and, if the increased price of the staple article of food continues, they will, in all probability, do so generally.

Barbarous Cruelly.—At Sedgley, near Wolverhampton, a child, aged one y-ar and a half, was intrusted to the care of a sister, aged seven years, who, from some motive or other, threw the infant into a large pot of boiling water. The poor child lingered a few days in great agony, but all efforts to save its life were unavailing.

Terrespectively.—While the men were casting from one of the last furness on the state of the care of a sister, and the last furness are trained.

water. The poor child lingered a few days in great agony, but all efforts to save its life were unavailing.

Terrible-Explosion.— While the men were casting from one of the blast furnaces in Etruria-road, Hanley, the engine which supplied the hot air for blasting stopped, and either from the valve med being turned to shut off the hot air into the receiver, or the valve was out of order and would not act, or from some other cause, the foul gas and sulphur which had accumulated in the furnaces passed through the pipes, the valve, and into the receiver, and caused it to explode with terrible effect. The receiver and part of the engine were shautered to atoms, and fragments were strewn in all directions, some to the middle of the old raceourse, several hundred yards off. The building in which the engine and receiver stood was shaken to its foundations, the floors and ceitings were broken into shreds, the walls were split, and the whole building and machinery for a time rendered useless. The explosion was heard at a distance of between two and three mes. Fortunately, no one was injured, though some sixty men were at work fifty yards from the scene of the disaster.

Hardly Deserved IT.—For several days past the schooner Ariel, of

work fifty yards from the scene of the disaster.

HARDLY DESERVED IT.—For several days past the schooner Ariel, of Yarmouth, Captain Wright, has been lying in the roads. The mate, Thomas Welsh, had for some time wanted to leave the vessel, but the captain occlined to allow him. Welsh, however, constructed a rude raft, and on Monday night hast, between ten and eleven o'clock, while the attention of the watch was elsewhere engaged, he lowered himself and ratt overboard, in the hope that he should soon drift to the shore. But the tide ran in a contrary direction, and carried him rapidly towards the sands in the offing, over which the sea was breaking with little chance of life to any one. The desparate man's position was observed from the vessel he had left, a boat was lowered and chase given, and he was ultimately picked up in a very exhausted condition. Wind and tide being against the boot, the crew were unable again to reach the schooner; the boat's head was therefore turned towards the shore, and Welsh was landed at the Wellington Fier, and conveyed to longings. The captain has since complained of Welsh's conduct to the magistrates.

Mr. Bloos, the originator, and till recontly proprietor, of the "Family Ierald," and on Sunday morning at his residence in the Strand.

Edward Blyde, who a short time since was fined at Chichester for selling ruit on a Sunday, having either refused or neglected to pay, has had a disress warrant against him, and his goods have been seized by the police to over the amount of the fine and costs, which latter have become rather

NEW WAY OF ENFORCING CHURCH-RATES.—A correspondent of the A NEW WAY OF ENFORCING CHURCH-RATES.—A correspondent of the "Morning star" says that, "at Lord Pomiret's rent audit at Towcester, last week, his Lordship's agent brought with him a list of all those tenants who had objected to pay their church-rate on the ground of its illegality, and demanded payment of the amount of their rates in addition to the rent. He also told them that he was ordered to say that a refusal would be the worse for them, as their rents would be raised to an amount covering the rate. As the greater part of the town belongs to Lord Fomfret, the tenants had no alternative but submission."

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.-NO. 101.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 101.

In Scotland there have been few changes. The most remarkable is that which comes alphabetically first, to wit, the change in Berwickshire. This small county was supposed to be the appanage of "the Families." From 1835 to 1857 no one was daring enough to gainsay this right; but in the last-mentioned year a bold borderer, named David Robertson, put in a demurrer, appealed to the people, and received for answer—Hon. Francis Scott, 394; David Robertson, 305. This was a defeat; but in Berwickshire it was looked upon differently to what it was at a distance. There it was deemed the projected shadow of a victory in the future, and this it turned out to be; for this year, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of "the landocracy and landladyceracy" to concuss (as a Scotch paper has it) their tenantry to vote for Sir John Marjoribanks, he was, at the close of the poll, beaten by "Davie Robertson," by a majority of 33. The Honourable Francis Scott, the old Conservative member, retired. Sir John is a Conservative, Mr. Robertson is a Liberal.

Buteshire—the representation of which was resigned by the Honourable Stuart Wortley, who went in for the West Riding and lost—has sent us the new Conservative "Laird Advocate," Mr. Mure. This gentlemen has never been in the House; but rumour speaks favourably of his talking powers.

Fifeshire.—All the influence of the Earl of Rosslyn was exerted to

gentlemen has never been in the House; but rumour speaks favourably of his talking powers.

Fifeshire.—All the influence of the Earl of Rosslyn was exerted to return his son, Lord Loughborough, but in vain; for, at the close of the poll, Mr. Wemyss, to the astonishment of himself and everybody else, was, by 337, at the head. Mr. Wemyss is a Whig; Lord Loughborough a Liberal-Conservative, a distinction with but little difference—hardly worth fighting about.

Leith Boroughs have for many years returned a Lord Advocate, or a gentleman likely to be one; but, this time, they have remitted Mr. Moncreiff, the Whig Lord Advocate that was and is to be, to Edinburgh, and chosen Mr. Miller, a gentleman of the same politics, but not a lawyer.

not a lawyer.

Roxburghshire.—The Honourable George Edmund Elliot, brother

not a lawyer.

Roxburghshire.—The Honourable George Edmund Elliot, brother of Lord Minto, has resigned his pretensions to this county, and in his place Roxburghshire has sent another Liberal—resident in the county—named and intituled Sir William Scott, Bart., of Ancram.

The Stirling Boroughs were represented in the last Parkament by Sir James Anderson; but Sir James is tired of Parliamentary life, and Mr. Caird (of agricultural statistics celebrity), who sat for Dartmouth, has succeeded him. Both are Liberals.

The Wick Boroughs.—From this district, in the far north of Scotland, we receive Mr. Samuel Laing, instead of Lord John Hay. The following, omitted from their alphabetical places, we run over briefly:—In Clackmannanshire, Mr. Adam succeeds Lord Melgund. In Edinburgh, Mr. Moneriff, late Lord Advocate, succeeds Mr. Cowan, the stationer. It was Mr. Cowan who headed the poll in 1847, beating Mr. (now Lord) Macaulay by 586. In Dumbartonshire, one Mr. Smollett takes the place of another Mr. Smollett, both Conservatives, and descended from the historian.

These are all the changes in Scotland; and now we will cross over to the Green Isle, where the contests have been fierce and the changes more marked.

Antrim.—Mr. George Macartney has represented this county since 1852, and was so assiduous in his attention to Irish business that he gained the title of "momber for all Izeland". He has now retired.

More marked.

Antrim.—Mr. George Macartney has represented this county since 1852, and was so assiduous in his attention to Irish business that he gained the title of "member for all Ireland." He has now retired, and in his stead we have a Mr. Upton, of the same Conservative opinions. The civil service owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Macartney; for in their struggle to get the obnoxious annual deduction from their salaries abolished, &c., they were greatly assisted by the late member for Antrim.

salaries abolished, &c., they were ground for Antrim.

Armagh in 1855 refused Mr. Hearne Ball Miller, and returned Mr. Bond; in 1857 refused Mr. Bond and chose Mr. Miller; and now again rejects Mr. Miller and sends Mr. Bond. Such is the fickle political disposition of the 350 "free and independents" of Armagh. Bond and Miller are both Conservative.

Carlow.—Mr. John Alexander here is supplanted by Sir John Acton, the Whig.

Carlow.—Mr. John Alexander here is supplanted by Sir John Acton, the Whig.
Carrickfergus substitutes Mr. Torrens for Mr. Cary Dobbs. Both

Carrickfergus substitutes Mr. Torrens for Mr. Cary Dobbs. Both Conservative.

Clare County.—Here the Liberals have lost a seat. Lord Francis Conyngham and Mr. Callcutt, who were members in the last Parliament, are both Liberals. Lord Francis retires, and Mr. Callcutt was defeated. The sitting members now are Colonel Vandeleur, a Conservative, and Colonel White, a Liberal. The Vandeleurs have often tried before for a seat in Clare, but without success.

Cork County.—Serjeant Deasy comes back, but with Vincent Scully instead of Mr. M Carthy. There is, however, no political change, for all three are Liberals. Mr. Scully represented Cork County from 52 to '57, and made himself noted in Parliament by "talking out" the House. He was once upon his legs five hours.

to '57, and made himself noted in Parliament by "talking out" the House. He was once upon his legs five hours.

Kildare County.—Mr. O'Connor Henchy, a Liberal—the little man who is bent double, and supports himself on two sticks—has retired; and in his room Mr. More O'Ferrall, a Liberal, who has often represented the county before, has been elected.

Kaga County.—Mr. Patrick O'Brien, as usual, but not his companion, Mr. Loftus Bland, since the electors of King's County have rejected Mr. Bland and preferred Mr. Henessey, under a written protest from Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Bland, who allege that, as Mr. Hennesy holds a Government appointment, he is ipso facto disqualified to sit in Parliament. Messrs. O'Brien and Bland are Liberals, and so, according to the "Times," is Mr. Hennesy; other papers say he is a Conservative. Let us provisionally decide that he is a hybrid, as many Irish members are.

ing to the "Times," is Mr. Hennesy; other papers say he is a conservative. Let us provisionally decide that he is a hybrid, as many Irish members are.

Kinsale.—Mr. Isaac Heard, "a moderate Whig," retires, and Mr. Arnott, classed as a Liberal, is returned.

Kilkenny County.—There has been no change here; but we stop to notice the fact that Serjeant Shee has been defeated again, which is a mortifying fact to Serjeant Shee; for his friends are in office, and it is highly desirable for him, now so many good things are falling in, that he should be able to remind the Government that he is still an expectant. Lord Derby should take pity upon Serjeant Shee though he cannot get into the House.

Limerick.—In 1858 Serjeant O'Brien was made a Judge, and vacated his seat, which was won by Major Gavin against Mr. John Ball; but, on petition, the Major was unseated, and Mr. Spaight; "and so the world goes round." Mr. Spaight is Conservative; Major Gavin Liberal.

Limerick County.—A De Vere retires, and Colonel Dickson comes in, by which arrangement the Government gains.

Londonderry County.—Mr. James Jonustone Clarke, a Conservative, retires; Mr. Greer, the Liberal, is defeated; and Captain Dawson, and Sir F. Heygate, Bart., of Ballarena, Londonderry, are returned. Poor Mr. Greer! few men will be more mortified by exclusion from Parlianament tham Mr. Greer. The House of Commons was nis home.

Louth.—We have got Mr. Bellew back again, and lost Mr. M'Clintock, who defeated Mr. Bellew in '57. Mr. M Clintock is a Conservative; Mr. Bellew, a Liberal, and formerly member for Gaiway County.

Mallow, in the county of Cork, is a small inland borough, with a

Servative; Mr. Bellew, a Liberal, and formerly member for Gaiway County.

Mallow, in the county of Cork, is a small inland borough, with a decreasing population of 6851 souls, and a constituency of 143, according to the latest return. The influence here (says Dod) is wholly in the hands of Sir Charles Denham Orlando Jephson Noireys, Bait, of Mallow Castle; and, to corroborate Dod, we notice that Sir Denham has sat for Mallow since 1826. But of late years a railway had been carried through Mallow, and we suppose now the people there have become tainted with thoughts of liberty, which never found their way into Mallow before, for Mallow has rejected its lord and chief; and elected another. The genth man who has bearded the lion in his den, the Norreys in his halt, is a Mr. Longford, unknown to us and fame, but he must be a daring man. Mr. Longford polled 68, Sir Denham 53. Sir Denham will be much missed in the House—missed, but not regretted; for often when the House expected to adjourn up rose Sir Denham, and, in passionate tones and excited manner, renewed the debate. This was his way. When the House was full he had but little we are informed that this is not a solitary cate."

This life to me hath been a woe; For since I've trod this earth celow My grief hath ofttimes flowed; But now the stage of hit is past, And where shahl a rrive at lass No living nortal knows; Except I to the grave shall go, and turn to what I've been before. That is, my parent earth. But still alive my soul shall be, Dwelling in hope or missry.—

I hope the former berth. But though the latter be my doom, And I from place to place may rose. Some happiness to find; I then shall be no worse than now, For while I dwell on earth pelow.

No peace or joy I find.

We are informed that this is not a solltary cate."

chance; but when it was thin and weary he delighted to take it by the ears and hold it.

Newry.—The electors here have sent adrift the Presbyterian chief, linen merchant and bleacher, Mr. Kirk. The hon. gentleman did not even show fight. Great will be the joy of the association of journeymen bleachers that the great opponent of the Short Hours Bill is gone. The new member for Newry is Mr. Quinn, a Conservative. Mr. Kirk is Liberal in politics, but to the journeymen bleachers and the poor women and children employed in bleaching not liberal—as they think.

Queen's County returns this time Colonel Dunne (formerly member for Portarlington, and in 1852 Lord Derby's Clerk of Ordnance), instead of old Sir Charles Coote, who has, on and off, represented Queen's County since 1818.

County since 1818.

Roscommon.—Here Captain Goff, a Conservative, takes the place of Mr. Dowell Grace, a Liberal.

Waterford County returns the Hon. Walter Cecil Talbot, son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, a Conservative of course, instead of Mr. Nicholas Mahon Power, a Liberal.

Westmeath County.—Mr. Pollard Urquhart, a Liberal, is restored to his position, which he lost in 1857. The retiring member is Captain Magan. of the same politics.

Magan, of the same politics.

Wexford County.—Mr. George, Conservative, defeated by 600 Mr. Hatchell, who defeated Mr. George by 300 in 1857.

Wexford Borough.—Mr. Redmond takes the place of Mr. Devereux, both Liberals

Wexford Borough.—Mr. Redmond takes the place of Mr. Devereux, both Liberals.

And now we will end our commentary by noticing the remarkable election of Dudley, which we omitted to mention in its proper order. Dudley.—This borough has always been deemed the property of Lord Ward; but in 1857 Mr. H. B. Sheridan, of the Times Insurance Office, and late proprietor of the "Atlas," went down upon a forlorn hope, and, to the surprise of everybody, was returned without opposition. Mr. Sheridan, however, was warned that this was a mere accident, which could not occur again. In short, he was warned off the premises; but Mr. Sheridan is not the sort of man to submit to dictation of this kind, and when the dissolution occured he was again at his post, and, what is better, to the astonishment of all the knowing ones at the Carlton, Brook's, and the Reform, he beat the Conservative candidate, with Lord Ward at his back, "into fits." Mr. Sheridan polled 432 against Mr. Monck's 361. We consider this one of the most remarkable contests of the year. Mr. Sheridan ought to have a Victoria cross.

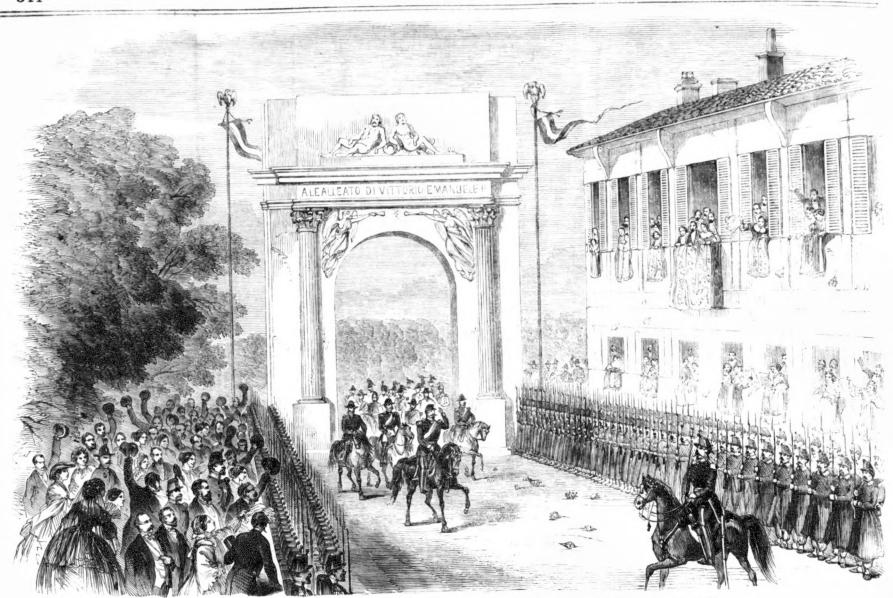
A LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE LEGISLATURE OF VICTORIA.—The Legislative Council of Victoria is placed, it would seem, by the Constitution of the colony, pretty nearly on the same footing as the House of Lords in this country; for it is enacted by the Constitution that all bills appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered, by the Council. This seems as clear as words can make it. There has been for many years a dispute in Australia similar to that which exists in this country between the National and Denominational systems of education, the first being somewhat similar to the plan now in force in Ireland, the second resembling very much the system in force in this country. It would appear that the friends of the National system of educational purposes. That grant consisted of £125,000—£92,500 of which was for the Denominational, and £32,500 for the National system of education. The Legislative Council maintained that, according to a resolution come to in a former Session, the National system was entitled to £4000 more, and amended the bill in that respect, declaring the award of this £4000 to the Denominational Board to be a clerical error. Upon this the Assembly, not unnaturally, book fire, and a long debate enseed, which was protracted by adjournment until the very day on which the prorogation was to take place. What was to be done! The time of prorogation had arrived and the Appropriation Bill was not yet passed. The Governor postponed his appearance in the House from three till half-past four in order to give the two branches of the Legislature time to arrange their difference; but at half-past four the dispute was still going on, and the Assembly adjourned for dinner, leaving the Governor to wait in a room of the building in which they meet until it should be their pleasure to return to business. With admirable good humour and good seues Sir Henry Barkly accommodated himself to these untoward circumstances, and ate his dinner where he w LITTLE DIFFICULTY IN THE LEGISLATURE OF VICTORIA.—The Legis-re Council of Victoria is placed, it would seem, by the Constitution of

stat at elven o'clock at night the Governor was allowed to go on with the prorogation, and the Session terminated.

President Grefard,—A correspondent of the "New York Tribune" thus explains some of the difficulties of the new ruler of Hayti:—"A black General was arrested and brought to Port-au-Prince for raising the cry in the public streets of 'Vive le Roi Solomen!' and for endeavouring to cause a regiment to revolt in that city. I saw him in gaol. He was to be tried in a few weeks. Solomen was Secretary of State under the Emperor Soulouque, He is a very black man. One evening I heard a tumult in the streets, and, going out to see the cause, saw a mob around Solomen's house. Geffrard promptly sent down a company of soldiers to protect his rival. He sent for him next day, and received him with great courtesy. 'Mr. Solomen,' he said, 'I am aware of your designs; I am ready, also, to meet you. Good morning.' Two or three days after this interview Solomen requested permission to leave the island. His paasport was promptly furnished. He sailed for Jamaica, and is now, I believe, in France, or bound to that country. Twice, about the 1st of February last, Geffrard having discovered the existence of secret Black Clubs, which were forming conspiracies against him, armed himself and went unattended to the houses where the meetings were held. Knocking at the door, as soon as it was opened he pushed pass the servant, went up stairs, and entered the room where the conspirators were assembled. In one of them he saw a member of his own staff. He saluted him, and then, turning to the company, said quietly—'Gentlemen, you see I am cognisant of your meetings. Go on. When you are ready to act you will find me prepared to meet you. I will not disturb you. Adieu.' And he bowed and retired. The member of his staff was sick for several days afterwards! This coolness was as effective as bloodshed; it broke up the club. On another occasion, a few nights after this occurrence, he entered a similar club at the house of a well-known bla

related. 'If you insist that I should be Robert le Diable I can ast that character!'''

Oppression by Yorkshire Coalmasters.—The "Manchester Guardian" says:—"When the great labour dispute between the Yorkshire coalowners and coalminers was arranged in December, 1858, it was understood that bygones should be bygones; 'that the men out on strike should return peaceably to work at a reduction of 7½ per cent.; and that the leaders in the strike, as well as the rank and file, should be admitted to full employment. We are informed that this arrangement has not been carried out, but that all the leaders in the strike have been out of work ever since the return of the men into the pits. One painful case has called public attenuous to this cruel oppression by the coalowners. Joon Hoiroyd, of Stanley, near Wakefield, was one of the leaders in the late strike. He had be n known as a steady workman, and was distinguished above his tellows by his clear judgment, the philosophical beat of nos mind, and his plain but ner vous address. When the strike terminated, Hoboyd turned again into his pit at Stanley, but was soon discharged for some little friegularity. Since last Christmas he has been unable to produce regular work; and, as the little bywork' he occasionally obtained was insufficient to maintain his wife and children, he tost heart and drowned himself, after having in vann asked for regular employment at his oid pit. When he was taken out of the Calder, near Bottom Boat, some verses, which when last seen alive he was observed writing, on his hat, on the bank of the river, were found in his pocket—



THE ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH INTO ALESSANDRIA .- (FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZETELLY.)-6EE PAGE 340.

HEINRICH BARON HESS.

HEINRICH BARON HESS.

BARON HESS was born at Vienna, in 1788, and entered the Imperial army, as Cornet, at seventeen years of age. During the first four years he was principally employed on the Staff and in trigonometrical surveys; and thus when the war of 1809 broke out he had attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He now had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, and at the battle of Wagram, on the 5th and 6th of July of that year, he gained considerable honour. Then followed four years of peace, during which he occupied his time assiduously in military studies. On the breaking out of the war of 1813

he joined the army on the Staff of the Quartermaster-General, and so distinguished himself at the battles of Dresden and Leipsic that the allied Monarchs each bestowed decorations on him. After the Peace of Paris he was President of the Council of War, and attained the grade of Colonel (in 1830) in the army of Italy. During the war in Italy in 1848, being then Field Marshal Lieutenant, his well-calculated plans led to the capture of Vincenza and the defeat of the Piedmontese at Castozza on the 28th of July. Charles Albert was forced to retreat, and on the 9th of August to conclude an armistice; and to Hess, it is said, Radetzky was indebted for the masterly plan of the campaign following

the armistice—a campaign which in three days completely destroyed the army of Charles Albert and terminated the war. For these services the Emperor created him Baron, made him Master of the Ordnance, chief of the Quartermaster-General's Staff, and presented him with the Order of Grand Cross of Maria Teresa and the Order of Leopold.

Although Baron von Hess has already passed his seventieth year he still possesses that intellectual energy which his departed chief, Field Marshal Radetzky, preserved to a still more advanced age, and he is not wanting in that bodily vigour necessary to support the hardships of the present campaign.

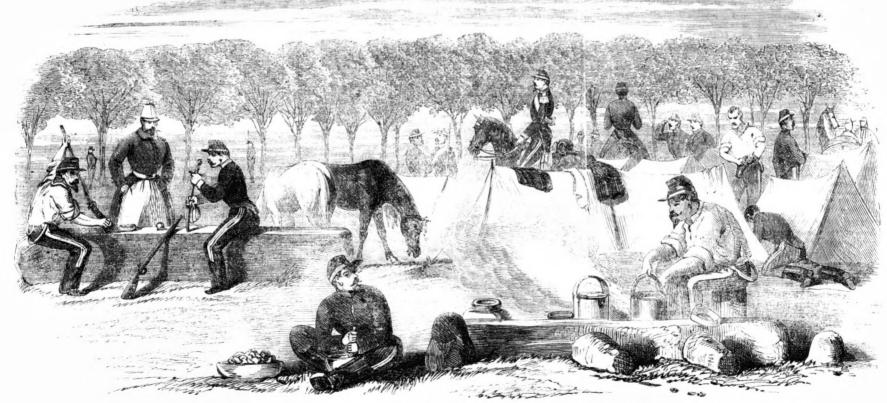
present campaign.



TWO SPIES BROUGHT INTO



PIFLD MARSHAL BARON HESS



FRENCH ARTILLERY CAMP ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ALESSANDRIA .- (FROM A SERTCH BY F. VIZETELLY.) S # PAGE 340.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1859.

THE ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

This very sensible document—the object of which is to induce naval officers to give a hearty as well as a prudent welcome to the sailors now volunteering every day—deserves to be as widely known as the press can make it. In the first place, as widely known as the press can make it. In the first place, its very publication is a concession to the age altogether contrary to the traditions of red tape. Some years back, if the Admiralty had condescended to write such a circular, they would certainly not have vouchsafed to take all Britain into their confidence on the subject. Commanding officers would have been left to apply its doctrines at their discretion; nor would Jack have known (as he now knows) that he had been specially commended to the kindness, forbearance, and attention of his superiors. specially comme of his superiors.

of his superiors.

The way in which he is so commended gives us a good opportunity of illustrating the kind of objections vaguely felt by merchant seamen to the Queen's service. Of these the chief and central one is to the restraint, the order, of a man-of-war. This does not imply a dread of the severity once so common afloat, and surely not very wonderful in days when gaol-birds used to be shipped off to mingle with our sailors; for, as to flogging, that punishment is only now inflicted for such offences as theft, or acts of insubordinate violence, or repeated drunkenness at sea—all incompatible with any order in a ship. Again, when inflicted for these, it is only done under regulations—and, we add, under the pressure of a public opinion among the officers we add, under the pressure of a public opinion among the officers—which effectually control mere tyrants; while of the casual, brutal, irregular ferecity of the low skipper there is no trace under the pendant. So, too, in cleanliness, in attendance when sick, in moderation in the amount of work, the man-of-war life is altogether superior to the average life of the merchant service. Of course, however, the restraint and order absolutely needful to the very civilization to say nothing of the efficiency of to the very civilisation, to say nothing of the efficiency, of one of her Majesty's ships is comparatively irksome, and especially at first. Now, here is where the usefulness of the circular comes to the very civilisation, to say nothing of the endiency, or one of her Majesty's ships is comparatively irksome, and especially at first. Now, here is where the usefulness of the circular comes in: it especially aims at making the novelty of the life palatable to the volunteer. Most judiciously do the Admiralty enforce on officers in command that "if an expectation prevail that these men will be able suddenly to accommodate themselves to the necessary restraints of a ship of war, and if harsh attempts be made to compel their immediate conformity to these restraints, they will feel they have been unfairly and unwisely treated. Such a feeling would be most unfortunate."

Certain pedants of the "old school" (a school, by the way, comprising many who acted on the traditions of the great war without having served in it) will be none the worse for this advice. They are apt to treat the new comer's ignorance of man-of-war life as a kind of crime in itself, though it ought to be obvious enough, one would think, that such ignorance is inevitable at first. Hence a disgust has often been taken by the seaman which has determined him, when done with his first commission, to be done also with the service.

In its anxiety to attain this object, the circular enters into details which will be new to many of the public, though nothing bearing on our Navy is altogether uninteresting to them.

bearing on our Navy is altogether uninteresting to them. "Seadiness at quarters" and "precise firing" are, indeed, qualities the nature of which is known to the merest landsman. But our homely document goes further, and informs John Bull indirectly, while announcing to captains and first lieutenants,

"The newly-raised men are to be at once properly clad, and informed of the regulations about clothing, and that they are responsible to the officers of their divisions for the condition of their kits. Each man is to be at once shown his meas-place and his sleeping-borth, and where he is to stow his bag; and a hammock, clews, and lashing are to be given him. The usages of a lower-deck, the customs and routine of the service, and the pay, pensions, and badges to which seamen are entitled, must by explained to him. He is to be told to whom he should apply in the event of his requiring advice or information, and that if he should have a complaint to make he must represent it to the officer of the watch, and, if necessary, through him to the captain of the ship.

"He should be shown how to sling and lash up his hammock, to wash and dress himself for quarters, to wash his clothes, and to scrub his hammock, so that they may be thoroughly cleaned; also how to stop them on the girt-lines, so that they may not be lost.

"These things and others of the same character are to be taught without delay to men on first entry, in order that they may adapt themselves readily and with satisfaction to a ship of war."

Here the domestic economy of a British vessel-of war is laid

Here the domestic economy of a British vessel-of war is laid here the domestic economy of a British vessel-of war is laid hare to the curiosity of our whole readers. They will probably think that the duties brought forward as those likely to be most troublesome to "greenhorns" are not so vexatious after all. Every one of them has a direct bearing on the volunteer's

Every one of them has a direct hearing on the volunteer's own comfort in the long run; and when we picture to ourselves the kind of life resulting from such attention, and compare it with the life of thousands of our working classes, we are much mistaken if it has not the superiority.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on our naval officers that, in their readiness to carry out the doctrines of this circular, much of the future popularity of the Navy among seamen will depend. And now is the time to made the Navy popular. On our proved readiness to raise formidable flests, the attitude of foreign Powers during the various developments of the war will much depend. Fleets must have men, and for men there is competition. Whether in that competition the Queen's service shall fairly hold its own is a question to be settled by the degree in which it is made attractive.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

take place at Geneva in August.

After numerous Rehearsals, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's last new titled "Diana de Solange," has been performed in admirable a

DELATIONS are now pending between the Court of the Tuilcries and by See (say the French journals) with a view to the canonisation of farc, who, it seems, has never yet been made a saint.

Mr. Eyler, who is said by the "Gardener's Chronicle" to be one of the best and most experienced gardeners in the country, has been appointed to the superintendence of every department of horiculture, both indoors and outdoors, at the Crystal Palace.

ten that it is their intention to strike for an advance of wages. The men ave at present 24s, per week and demand 30s. THE DEATH OF COUNT JELIALLICH, the Ban of Croatia and Sclavonia

IS ADDUCES FROM LABUAN report that that neglected colony was "all on fire." The few unfortunate inhabitants remaining were dying from thirst, having had no rain for three months. The grass had all dried up.

ADMIRAL THORNTON, one of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was coming home in the Ripon, from Alexandria, accompanied by his son, when he was suddenly missed, and is supposed to have failen over-

board.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES has received a communication from M. Faye on the singular phenomenon presented by Biela's comet, which has actually split into two parts, each of which is now a separate comet!

Some Fine Oranges orown at Adelate, South Australia, were exhibited at the spring show of the London Horticultural Society.

The Tomb of Pharaoh Amosis, at Thebes, has been opened. The King was found lying in a coffin, completely covered with gold-leaf, ornamented with large wings painted on it. Thirty jewels of great value were found in the coffin by the side of the King, as was also a hatchet in gold, ornamented with figures in lapis lazuli.

THE AMOUNT OF THE FRENCH PUBLIC DEET IN 1851 was only £231,000,000; is now verging upon £400,000,000.

it is now verging upon £400,000,000.

The Tome of a Celtic Chieffain, interred more than twenty-five centuries ago, with the remains of his wife, his horse, and his armour, has been discovered at the very gates of Paris, in the peninsula of St. Maurles-Fosses. The jaws were furnished with nearly all the teeth, of a beautiful whiteness. The wife appeared to have died a violent death.

The Pera, homeward-bound, with the Mediterranean mails, was struck by a whale on the starboard bow. The shock was so great that the people rushed on deck from below, fancying that the ship was ashore, or that a serious collision had occurred with some other vessel.

Mr. Gyr has Evagen Manaye Mulay-Caryalho, a singer of great

Mr. Gye has Engaged Madame Miolan-Carvalho, a singer of great repute, to appear this season it. M. Meyerbeer's new opera.

A DUNDER DOMINIE has written a poem on the late explosion in that town. closes with the following moral:—

It closes with the following moral:

"Ye factory-workers, all take warning,
For death and judgment do prepare:
Who knows the moment that a boiler
May burst and blow you in the air?"

The Admiralty are about to send an Additional Purveying
Officer out to Sardinia to assist in providing still larger quantities of
Italian oak for the frames of our ships of war than are at present obtained.
Even now, when the timber is used almost as soon as it is cut, without any
time being allowed for the seasoning of it, the supply falls considerably short
of the demand.

A Defutation watter of the considerably short

A DEPUTATION WAITED ON LORD COLCHESTER last week to remonstrate gainst the proposed duplication of the postage on newspapers to Austalia, scheme which is to extend to India. Lord Colchester promised to recon-

MAR. GAVAN DUFFY has resigned his office of Commissioner of Lands and Survey in Australia, and is, consequently, no longer a member of the Government. It is said that "incompatibility of temper" led to this step.

BY THE BREAKING OF THE SHAFT MACHINERY at the British Iron Company's works, Ruabon, the miners had to remain down in the pit from Monday morning to Tuesday evening last week. Food was thrown down to

THE PRINCE OF WALES, while at Gibraltar, laid and fired a new 68-pounder, stationed on Elliott's Battery. The gun has been christened after the Prince. His Royal Highness has since travelled through the province of Andalusia.

of Andalusia.

COUNT FUESCHI, a Venetian silk-grower, has been instituting inquiries into the condition of the silkworm of Bengal. He finds every evidence of rapid degeneracy, exactly as in the worm commonly reared in Lombardy.

THREE ELECTORS WHO HAD VOTES IN BERWICK AND FIFE SHIRES HAD a special train waiting to whisk them into Edinburgh, and a special steamer to take them across the Forth, to record their vote in the "kingdom of Fife." Votes are worth something sometimes.

THE OUTDUILDINGS OF A MR. LAMPRELL, at Little Bradley, were recently set fire to, and thirty-six pigs were burnt to death.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the traveller, who has made some remarkable discoveries in the interior of Africa, and who is the only European who ever visited Mecca and escaped with his life and his Christianity, arrived at Southampton a few days ago by the India and Australian packet Pera.

A WORKMAN engaged on the roof of a very high house in Bordeaux lost

ton a few days ago by the India and Australian packet Pera.

A Workman engaged on the roof of a very high house in Bordeaux lost his balance and rolled down into the street. Everybody who saw him expected that he would be dashed to pieces, but a washerwoman's cart, filled with bundles of linen, happened to be passing at the moment, and he fell into it, sustaining no other injury than a sprained foot.

A Merting was Held in Greenwich on Tuesday night to consider the depressed condition of that town. Various suggestions were made for attracting visitors to the town, by regattas, musical bands, &c., and a general feeling was expressed that something ought to be done.

THE ONCE FAMOUS OR INFAMOUS DRAMA OF "JACK SHEPPARD" was played during the last week at the Victoria Theatre, and was announced for inture representation; but a notice has been sent to the manager from the Lord Chamberlain's office interdicting the performance of the piay at this or any theatre for the future, and requesting that it may be withdrawn as soon as convenient.

A WARRANT HAS BEEN ISSUED by the Leeds borough magistrates for the apprehension of Mr. George Terry, tunner, the Grand Master of the Order of Oddfellows. He has absconded, and his defaications in connection with the society are said to amount to no less than £1000.

A Gano of Swindlers have been very successful in the west of England by representing themselves to be connected with respectable families, and asking for sub-criptions on behalf of some charitable undertaking.

THE UNSETTLED STATE OF EUROPE HAS resolved the jury of English artist⁸ (Messig. Davia Roberts, W. F. Fran, Thomas Crewick, A. Eimore, and J. C. Horsley, acang with M. E. Gambart as director) to send no pictures to Pais this year.

The Americans are proverbial for being fond of a great many Christian names; but perhaps that of the United States' ex-Minister of Spain will rank as the greatest yet given to any man—not a minitary personage. Here it is:—Mr. General Augusus Cosar Hannbai Dodge! This gentleman left Liverpool on Saturday, on his return to the United States.

left Liverpoot on Saturday, on his return to the United States.

The Drilling of the Metropolitan Police is proceeding with much activity. Bodies of the constability are regularly exercised in the open space in front of the Foundling Hospital, and also in Regent's Park.

The "Savannah Refubblean" had a call a few days since from a subscriber, living in South-western Georgia, who dropped in to pay in advance his fitty-sixth year's subscription.

M. Perte, a librarian at Berlin, has just discovered, the "Presse" states, the manuscript journal of two Genoese navigators, Teodosio Dorio and Ugelino Vivaid, who doubled the Cape of Good Hope in 1290, 207 years before Vasco di Gama.

eiore (asco di Gama. The Ekschiffs of two Refresentations of the "Pardon de Ploërmel," he new opera of Meyerbeer, which lately took place, amounted to £260

THE NORTH PIER AT TYNEMOUTH will be thrown open during the ensuing stammer as a promenage. The south pier now stretches a fine arm into the s.a., and forms a beautiful promenage for the inhabitants of South Shields.

The Hoarding which has for so long concealed Traitor's-gate at the Tower of London from the sight of visitors has been removed, and few strangers now pass without looking cumously at it, associated as it is with so many historical incidents.

AFFER A GREAT DEAL OF COMPETITION for the recently-discovered Venus, the Russian Minister has succeeded in obtaining the treasure for the Russian Minister has succeeded in obtaining the treasure for the sun of 50,000 f. It is not known, however, whether the Roman Government will always a chief-doubte to be taken out of the country. Signor Guidi, the discoverer, is engaged in having a careful cast taken from the original.

THE CALEDONIAN FANCY-DRESS BALL is to take place on Monday, the 7th of June, at Willis's Rooms.

27th of June, at Willis's Rooms.

Miss Burdett Courts will lay the first stone of the new Cancer Heat Brompton on Monday next, at four o'clock, on the grounds of the posed building at Brompton, nearly opposite the Consumption Hos and the Lord Bishop of London will preside.

The Administration was observed the circulation of the useful and printitle pamphlet issued by the National Life-boat Institution, "O Management of Boats in Heavy Surfs," throughout her Majesty's it has also been ordered to be distributed amongs: officers of the Constituted Trinity House Corporation have sent it to all their light teepers and pilot stations.

The Board of Thade have cancelled the continued.

sepers and phot stations.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have cancelled the certificate of service of Captain
fuliam Maxton, late master of the ship Rose of Sharon, which wonton
fore off Cape Rozelle, near Cherbourg. At the expiration of twelve
onths Captain Maxton will be allowed to go up to pass an examination for
certificate of connectency.

months captain Maxton will be allowed to go up to pass an examina a certificate of competency.

From the Sonthal Pregunnans we learn that there is just now decrease in the destruction of human lives by tigers and leopards, of these ferocious animals have been destroyed within the past six months. But another evil has presented taself in the shape of elethese animals have been roving at large about the hilly part of the committing all kinds of depredations.

A Spanish Royal Decrease deserve that on the late of the committing all kinds of depredations.

committing all kinds of depredations.

A SPANISH ROYAL DECREE declares that on the 1st of April, 1862, will be opened in Madrid a public exhibition of agricultural and manufactured products, workmanship, and objects of art, as well for the Peninsula and for the adjacent islands as for the foreign provinces and African possessions. To compete at this exhibition are invited all the American republics of Spanish origin, also the kingdom of Portugal.

The Zoological Collection in the Regent's Park has recently received several accessions. Her Majesty has presented the society with an acude i, an animal of the antelope tribe, from Morocco. An eland, from South Africa, has been presented by Sir George Grey; and Captain Brown, of the Punjaub Cavalry, has presented a curious specimen of the goat class, called the mahkhor, from Cashmere.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

The "Times" (Tuesday) says, "Adversity makes strange bedfellows; and Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell will no doubt cooperate to restore what their differences have overthrown"—meaning the Liberal party. Now, it is not the fact that the "differences" between the two noble lords have overthrown the Liberal party—if by overthrow the present disorganisation of the Liberal party is meantfor that arises from something much more formidable and permanent than a personal quarrel. If Lord Palmerston and Lord John were to agree or to die to-morrow, the disorganisation would remain. The real difficulty is the gulf typified by the narrow passage called the gangway. Fill up that gulf, and I will venture to say that Lord Palmerston and Lord John would soon come together. But you cannot fill it up—no more than you can fill up the channel between England and France. It is the growth of years. It is ridiculous to suppose that this army of 350 men is stopped in its progress because two parinamentary chiefs have quarreled: it is not so. The army itself is split into two if not more divisions, each having a distinct object.

Members are rapidly coming to town for the session; and I find that most of the Liberals—even the Whigs—look very differently at the parliamentary prospects now than from the hustings. Then, stung by the cost and worry of their elections, they vowed terrible things; but, having taken stock of the two sides of the House, they begin to hesistate—doubt whether a cough is practicable, or indeed even desirable, "in the present state of the Continent," &c. "I am afraid it won't do," said a Whig, but lately in office, in my hearing. "The Radicals, I fear, wouldn't go with us; and as to those Irish—I don't believe we should have half-a-dozen. And yet," he added plaintively, "it's very vexing. I always used to tell our fellows, when we were in a minority we must submit to lose the patronage for a time and try tog et a majority; but to be in a majority, and see the patronage all go to our

to get a majority; but to be in a majority, and see the patronage all to our opponents, is too bad, and it ought not to be;—but what can want to be to cb

Garibaldi is in arms against the Austrians-and what wonder? for,

Garibaldi is in arms against the Austrians—and what wonder? for, apart from political motives, he has an old score against the Austrians: for, when he was pursued hotly by the Austrian soldiers, he took refuge in a farmhouse, and there his wife died and was buried. After he was gone his pursuers came, and what did the wretches do? They dug up his wife's remains, and treated them with foul indignity, and his hostess they murdered and skinned for giving him refuge. After that Garibaldi came to England, and when he left he said to the gentleman wno gave him house and home, with a grim, significant look, after relating the story of his wife's wrongs, "I hope to light once more."

The elections and the war have had a very gratifying effect so far as art is concerned. The English artists have declined sending pictures to Paris in the present unsettled state of Continental affairs, and the English public have declined buying any pictures out of the Royal Academy Exhibition. For years no such stagnation has been known. It is reckoned by those knowing in such matters that generally, on the day of the private view of the Academy, from eight to ten thousand pounds worth of pictures is sold; and this year it is not imagined that one thousand pounds was on that day invested in the purchase of works of art. Mr. Millais has sold two out of his three—"The Vale of Rest' to Mr. Windus, and the "Love of James the First" to Mr. Gambart. This last-named gentleman is also the purchaser of Mr. Rankley's "Last Sermon."

M. Blanchard, the gentleman selected to engrave Mr. Frith's picture

This last-named gentleman is also the purchaser of Mr. Rankley's "Last Sermon."

M. Blanchard, the gentleman selected to engrave Mr. Frith's picture of "The Derby Day," is now in London, and hard at work. A portice of his task is already completed.

Mr. John Forster has withdrawn his originally expressed refusal to allow the portrait of "Charles Dickens in his Study," by Mr. Frith, to be engraved; and it will eventually come under the burn of Mr. T. O Barlow, who has purchased the copyright.

Everybody will recollect M. Gerome's wonderful picture of the "Duel Après le Bal Masqué," exhibited last year at the French Gallery. An excellent lithograph of it has just been published, which, while preserving all the intrinsic beauties of the original, slightly softens some of the horrors of the detail.

So we are all to be riflemen. The movement is universal, and seems responded to by men of all parties and ranks. The journals teem will suggestions, all different, but all showing an anxiety and eagerness for the subject. One correspondent, I see, proposes that men of the same profession or trade should be embodied in one regiment. This would readful. Fancy the Actors' Volunteer Corps, officered by popular low comedians! Why, their parade-ground would be beset and the neighbourhood for miles round be deserted by crowds anxious to see them at their exhibition. Fancy the Tailor Volunteers, or the Barristers, or, worst of all, the Comic Authors' Troop! To contemplate this last is beyond a joke; and I am not certain that even the brotherly love and esprit de corps winch prevail among comic writers would be sufficient to warrant their being trusted together with rifles in their hands—accidents with firearms are so easy of occurrence!

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

ADELPHI—OLYMPIC GOSSIP.

"The House or the itome?" the new piece in which Mr. and Mrs. Wigan are now playing at the ADELPHI, is a very good piece, as might naturally be expected when its plot is told and its author's position taken into consideration. Mr. Tom Taylor is accustomed to occeey and accustomed to diplomatic and official life: in these two worlds he lass the action of his story. Business of any kind, accurately and eagely pursued, invariably interferes with domestic comfort. Julia reproaches us for being at our desk instead of taking her to walk in Kensington Gardens; Bella, forgetful that ten years have passed since our honeymoon, and that five children have to be fed and clothed, laments that we should pass the night in poring over our briefs, instead of, as in days gone by, reading Tennyson aloud to her; nor are the wives of legislators and diplomatists more sensible or less exigeants. Lagy likely Chetwynd (Miss simms) sighs over the perpetual absence of hit Horace, and is by no means consoled by the reflection that he is the most rising statesman of the day; she does not even feel flattered by

the attentions of a young Foreign Office clerk, who is tempted to press
the childish friendship that has existed between them into a warmer
connection, and who urges the coldness and absence of her husband as
his excuse. The passion which this young man entertains for Lady
Helen is discovered by his mother, whose time throughout the entire
have is taken up in watching over her son and in endeavouring to avert
the consequences which the discovery of a letter addressed by him to
Laty He en, and found by her husband, would infallibly bring on his
head. Though the trial is severe she ultimately succeeds, and the
young man is removed from the chance of renewing his flame by being
accredited to a foreign legation.

beel. House the chance of renewing his flame by being accredited to a foreign legation.

The weight of the piece rests on the shoulders of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, and is admirably borne by them. Mr. Wigan has the polish of a gentleman and the advantages of an experience of good society, both of which he evidences in the portrayal of the eager diplomatist. Mrs. Wigan has never displayed such artistic power, softened down by the natural feelings and by the conventional command over them which her position requires her to maintain. Mr. Selby, as a beau of the old school, and Mr. Billington, as a gentleman of the present day, both looked well, and played with spirit. "Perils dans la Demeure" is the French piece on which Mr. Taylor has founded his comedy.

Sciby, as a beau of the present day, both looked well, and played with spirit. Terms dams la Demeure' is the French piece on which Mr. Taylor has feunded his comedy.

At the OLYMFIC, Mr. John Oxenford seems to have taken Mr. Robson's measure very accurately, and fitted him into a part of the Jem Baggs order, which will probably become as famous as its prototype. Pawkins, the new character, is perhaps not so broadly funny as the wandering minstrel, but he is infinitely less unpleasant; and one can look on him without that ereping sensation of absence of washing and presence of vermin which one always associated with the clarinet-player. In dress, walk, and voice, Mr. Robson shows this character as the perfect type of a class, and not only entirely conceals his own personal identity, but brings before us a character which is perfectly natural and recognisable as every-day life, but which has never yet been represented on the stage. The farce is very smartly written, and capitally acted by Mr. G. Cooke, Mr. Vining, and Mr. H. Wigan. "L'Avocat d'un Gree" is the source whence it springs.

Mr. Emery, the admirable melodramatic actor, took a farewell benefit at the Lycetw on Wednesday night, previous to his departure for America and Australia. Mr. Emery is a loss to the London stage.

The company of the Strand Theatre will probably visit Paris encases at the end of the summer season, and give a series of performances in the theatre hitherto occupied by the Bouffes Parisiennes.

The opening burlesque at the Phincess', under Mr. Harris's management, will be written by Mr. Planché. Amongst the company engaged are Messrs. Frank Matthews, Meadows, Widdicomb, Saker, Shore, Mrs. Keeley, Miss C. Leclercq, and Miss Murray.

Novel Application of the Stresscore.—A valuable application of the erroscope has recently been suggested by Professor Dove of Berlin. If to accurately identical copies of ordinary print be placed side by side in the erroscope they will not offer any unusual appearance. But if there be the gatest, shthough inappreciable, difference between the copies, as, for mance, in the intervals separating the same words, the difference will be ade evident in the stereoscope by the elevation into relief (or the reverse) the corresponding space above the adjoining parts. M. Dove proposes is as an infallible means of distinguishing a forged bank note from a nume one.

made evident in the stereoscope by the elevation into relief (or the reverse) of the corresponding space above the adjoining parts. M. Dove proposes this as an infallible means of distinguishing a forged bank note from a genuine one.

The Padorsed Exhibition of 1861.—It was announced a short time since that arrangements were in progress for holding a Great Exhibition of the Fine and Industrial Arts in 1861. The feeling among those who were the Principal exhibitors in 1851 was generally against the proposal, and in other cases great apathy was manifested. The reminiscences of the display of 1851 are by no means agreeable to many exhibitors, and they evinced a very natural dread of embarking in an undertaking of a similar character. Several eminent firms stated that if the Exhibition were to be held they would consent to contribute specimens of their manufacture, though, upon the whole, they would rather not be called upon to do so. Added to this want of sympathy with the objects of the promoters of the undertaking there is now the difficulty interposed by the state of affairs on the Continent. Inder these circumstances it has been decided that no further steps betaken towards carrying out the proposed Exhibition of 1861.

Trappic over London Berdor.—Notwithstanding the exertions made by the police to regulate the traffic over London Bridge, so as to prevent "blocks," stoppages are of frequent occurrence. At this we are no longer surprised, on the return made to the Court of Aldermen by Mr. Commissioner Harvey of the traffic over the bridge in twenty-four hours, rading at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 17th of March last. It shows that during that time 443 cabs, 4256 omnibuses, 9243 waggons and carts, 2430 other vehicles, and 4 horses led or ridden—making a total of 20,498—passed over the bridge. The passengers in the same period were—in vehicles, 60,836; on foot, 107,044. Total, 167,940.

Melbourne and in the March last of the Melbourne papers we have an account of the extraordinary proceedings of the Melbourne papers

Vis carried by 13 to 7, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the veinor with the address.

Paupersin in the State of New York.—The idea of pauperism has in the been associated by most Americans almost exclusively with the 3.1 World, and especially with that kingdom of Great Britain in which the sill has been most resolutely and scientifically treated. But a recent report smeal by the Secretary of the State of New York apprises us that at this something that we have to ruggle against in these three kingdoms. The whole number of paupers aloved throughout the State of New York during the year 1858 was 261,155, —constituting upon the State of New York during the year 1858 was 261,155, —constituting upon the State of New York during the year 1858 was 261,155, —constituting upon the State of New York during the population of the appire S ate was, during the past year, thrown upon a public charity, so the prepared or organise its meet a demand so appalling that it count only 185 are in the face of it a sum of 1,401,393 dollars 38 cents,—equal to an excentiture of a little over five dollars upon each mainfular relieved.

Journag the same year the paupers of England and Wales, upon a population of 1,904,300, numbered 885,000, making a ratio of but four and sixable procent upon the whole; the paupers of Sectiand were 115,213, or a 310 of three and nine-tenths per cent upon a population of 5,000,300; and a paupers of freiant were but 56,149, or a ratio of nine-tenths of one per house population of 6,500,000.

A Stort of A Sausace.—We have bumpkins in England who are often

repaupers of Iralan 1 were but 56,189, or a ratio of mine-tenths of one per home a population of 6,500,000.

A Story of A Sausage.—We have bumpkins in England who are often are the prey of sharpers and the built of withings, and it is satisfactory show there are bumpkens of the genuine order on the other side of the shane. Eather Annie went to Colmar market the other day with a local apples in a small cart, drawn by a donkey, and installed hunsel in the subsurg Brisain, to sell the produce of his ordered in heliphing and may lots. A four noon he went in quest of a dinner which should bear on Feele relation to his profits. The peasant is not dainty in his meals, if he is never guilty of extravance. The Pôce Andre purchased a stage, for which he disbursed a penny, and a small loaf. Seating himself the frame of his cart, behind his faithful long-cared companion, he drew that he sausage, and was on the point of inserting his sharp teeth into it, in a well-dressed person hatied him. "Halload my friend, stop there is an inspector of sausages; let us see whether yours has the length precibed by the police regulations." Thereupon the inspector drew from his sock a string, and propeded to measure the length and thickness of the sage, which he ponounced to be too short and too thin. Chapping the factive sausage into his pocket, he demanded of the stupefied countryman e a dicks of the polic-butcher who had sold it to him. Thum, measuring his enamner the peut pain, the terrible inspector found it also too small, do put it into his pocket to buar the sausage company, and went his way. On as M. André taat overcome his associationer to he hastened to the porketter to beg his partion for having been the innocent cause of getting him to trouble. Then the good man found that he had been the victim of a closed wight, who hid done him out of his bumble dinner.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

THE Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Osborne on Saturday in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which had proceeded to Antwerp to fetch her Royal Highness and snite. She will accompany her Majesty back to town, and will be present at the concert at Buckingham Palace on the 1st of June. Prince Frederick William is detained in Prussia by his political duties.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

MEETINGS to promote the formation of volunteer rifle corps are now pretty general. Steps have been taken at Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Hastings, Exeter, Torquay, Portsmouth, Tynemouth, Birkenhead, Oxford, Nottingham, Ipswich, Cardiff, Norwich, Yarmouth, Hertford, Eton, Lynn, Folkestone, Warwick, Devonport, Leicester, Stafford, Tonbridge, Woolwish, and other places. The Government circular does not find much favour. It is generally considered too restrictive.

Leicester, Stafford, Tonbridge, Woolwi-h, and other places. The Government circular does not find much favour. It is generally considered too restrictive.

The question of equipment, costume, drill, &c., has been much discussed in the daily newspapers. Lord Eleho suggests that volunteers should wear the "knickerbocker" (thoseloose breeches buttoned tight round the waist and knee, and supported without braces, which are the common dress of Scotch deer-stalkers), with ankle boots and ribbed stockings. For the rest of the costume a woollen frock or blouse, and "wideawake" hat, are generally in favour. As to the question of colour, grey is much recommended. Le Couteur, a military writer, has printed the results of a series of experiments, instituted with a view of finding out the distances at which various colours are least discernible. White is, at all times of the day and distance, the most easily seen; and, taken under all degrees of light, fern brown least. General Sir C. Napier has left some remarks about volunteers which are well worth attention. With regard to the drill necessary he says:—"Get some old soldier for your adjutant to teach you, not a long course of drill, but just seven things—viz., 1. To face right and left by word of command. 2. To march in line and in column. 3. To extend and close files as light infantry, with 'supports.' 4. To change front in extended and in close order. 5. To relieve the skirmishers. 6. To form solid squares and 'rallying squares.' 7. To form an advanced guard. These seven things are all that you require; do not let any one persuade you to learn more.'

A national Rifle Club Association is said to be in course of formation, with a proposed capital of £50,000, to facilitate the arrangements of the various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms, &c.

tion, with a proposed capital of £50,000, to facilitate the arrangements of the various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms, &c.

THE SUPPOSED POISONING CASE AT RICHMOND.

The evidence of the dectors has committed Thomas Smethurst to gaol for trial on the charge of poisoning Isabella Bankes. Dr. Julius, Dr. Todd, and Mr. Hird, who attended the deceased during her last illness, declared that they were unable to account for her death by natural causes. Dr. Todd said that before Miss Bankes died he had a strong impression that after each change of remedy (and Mr. Smethurst was constantly suggesting a change) the symptoms became aggravated; he thought something had been administered to keep up that irritation of which she at length died—exhausted.

Professor Taylor's evidence was almost conclusive. Among the medicine bottles found in Smethurst's house was one with chlorate of potass in it. This is a salt which chemists use for the obtaining of oxygen. It is also used for lucifer-matches, and for the making of percussion-caps and other detonating compounds. It is sometimes used as medicine in diarrhoxa, cholera, and scarlet fever. It is also used as a diuretic, tending to purify the system of all noxious matters. If poison were given in a small dose in company with it, it would be rapidly carried off; but Dr. Taylor had never heard of its being so used. Another bottle (which originally came from Dr. Julius's with medicine) Dr. Taylor found half full of a colourless liquid, with a cooling saline taste, and no smell. At first he thought it was nitre. It was cool and pleasant to drink. He evaporated some, examined it by a microscope, and saw at once it was not tartar emetic nor antimony. He then applied Rensch's copper gauze. At first he thought it was nitre. It was cool and pleasant to drink. He evaporated some, examined it by a microscope, and saw at once it was not tartar emetic nor antimony. He then applied Rensch's copper gauze and found crystals of arsenic. This was done in the presence of, and in con

THE LEDBURY MURDER.

JONES, the clerk who first discovered the burning body of Mrs. Baker, Mr. Mascield's housekeeper, has been arrested. On the evening before the discovery a female friend of the deceased called on her. The appearance of Mrs. Baker's stiting-room is altogether favourable to the conclusion that, after her friend left, some other acquaintance of Mrs. Baker alled upon her; that they both sat conversing tog. ther, one at least of them drinking gin-andwater, that had either been brought by the visitor or else produced by Mrs. Baker cliented by the control of the medical men shows that the deceased did not drink gin-and-water on that occasion); and that whilst they were so engaged she received a blow on the forehead which felled her to the ground. Jones bought some gin on the night of the murder; he takes spirits often deaden the pain of an amputated limb. On searching his boxes about £10 in gold was found. This sum he said he had laid by to secure himself decent burial. A packet containing 8s. it. silver, small coins, was found in a public walk near to Jones's lodgings on the morning that the murder was discovered, that could not have been there many minutes before it was picked up.

The Accident at the Westminster Palace Hotel.—At the inquest opened in this case, several isbourers have deposed that they feared too much material was piled upon the stage, the fail of which caused the catastrophe. It would even appear that some of the men pointed out the insecurity of the stage; but that Mr. Joseph Myers, one of the hrm, still insisted that more "stuff" should be carried up. The inquiry is adjourned.

Shipwerck.—The abandonment of the ship Ouzel Galley, of and for Dublin, with a valuable cargo of sugars, was announced on Saturday last as Lloyd's. Spe was from Trinidan, and on the let of last month, when in lat 33.43, ion. 54.18, she encountered a severe hurricane from the northwest. She was struck by a tremendous sea, which kined the man at the wheel, broke the thighs of the chief officer, fractured the legs of a seaman, and injured the captain and two of the crew. The same sea washed the captain overboard, but, his legs getting entangled in the chains of the wheel, he was rescued from drowning. The ship sustained considerable damage, and, in fact, was placed in the most critical position; but fortunately, on the 4th, the Ann E. Hooper, from Liverpool to Baltimore, appeared in sight, and succeeded in taking off the crew, who were much exhausted.

Too Much for his Whistle.—J. Buser, from Zungar (Bâle Campagne), having taken a ticket for the railway from Liestal to Bâte, was comitotably seated in the train. So anxious was he for its departure from the platform that he resolved to start the engine. Among other accomplishments he possessed that of imitating the guard's whistie, which he did so successfully that the engine-arriver started off with the train, while hundreds of passengers of all classes were in the act of getting into the carriages. The disorder that ensued may be imagined, and in hoody was injured it was not the four weeks' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 50 france and all costs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

As important circular relative to the treatment of volunteers from the merchant service to the Royal Navy has been issued by the Admiralty. They acquaint all whom it may concern: "Her Majesty Laving been graciously pleased to invite the asilors of the merchant service to join her Majesty's Navy, in order that this country and its commerce may be adequately protected under the varying circumstance of a war in Europe, the men who lovally accept the invitation deserve a cordial reception from the profession that has rought them. It must be borne in saint that nen, on first joining the Royal Navy, will have to renounce many old custome, and to adopt others which will at first be inknown to them, but they will learn to appreciate the order that is indispensable for the comfort and efficiency of large bodies of men, if the change in their habits be effected by the officers with temper and with judgment. If, on the contrary, an expectation prevail that these men will be able suddenly to accommodate themselves to the necessary restraints of a ship of war, and if a hard attempt be made to compel their immediate conformity to these restraints, they will feel they have been unfairly and unwisely treated. Such a feeling would be most unfortunate. These considerations alone would seem sufficient to secure to such seamen a proper solicitude for their contentment; but the impression produced upon the merchant seamen, on the present occasion, must have a very important influence in times to come. If they be not now contailly received and kindly treated, the unfortunate repugnance for the Navy that has so long prevailed will be strengthened and perpetuated, to the irreparable injury of the national interests. Those whose duty it may be to instruct the men should be farm, but they should also be patient and forbearing. The men's hould be taught the necessity for their exersices and to take an interest in them accordingly. Steadiness at quarters and precise firing are the first steps towards efficienc An important circular relative to the treatment of volunteers from the crchant service to the Royal Navy has been issued by the Admiralty, hey acquaint all whom it may concern: "Her Majesty having been raciously pleased to invite the sailors of the merchant service to join her invited Navy, in order that this country and its commerce may be ade-

Engineers, in order to raise that force to 10,000 mem, or about solutions present number.

It is said to be the intention of the Government to send troops all round the coasts both of Great Britain and Ireland, to be placed under canvas during the summer, and in huts in the winter, till the present crisis is over.

From the 26th of April, 1858, to the 24th of March, 1859, the orders given by the War Department for small arms were for 54,932 in London, 106,618 in Birmingham, and \$460 in Belgium. The musker rifles received by the same department from the 1st of April, 1858, to the 31st of March, 1839, were 36,854 from London, 75,314 from Birmingham, 6679 from Belgium, and 4900 from America.

DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE PIRATES.

DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE PIRATES.

ADMIRAL SIR M. SEYMOUR, having learned the mischief done by pirates in the neighbourhood of Macao, despatched the steam-ressel Niger, Captain Colville, to look them up, and, if possible, destroy their strongnold. The following particulars are from the letter of an officer who took part in the affair:

"We left Hong-Kong on Friday, the lith of March, with the gunboats Janus and Clown in tow, and proceeded for Macao, where we arrived the same evening. The Clown steamed in and fetched off some Chinese from Macao who knew the whereabouts of the pirates. On the morning of the lith everything was prepared for an attack, and at seven o'clock the gunboats left, with all the boats in tow, for the reported place, arriving there about ten o'clock. We then heard heavy firing, and so knew something was going on. In the evening the boats returned to the ship, and the party gave the following account of their day's work. On nearing the place, they saw by unmistakable signs that the pirates anticipated us and intended a contest. The gunboats rowed in as close as tieg could; the boats were manned and gave way for the shore; the pirates opened the from a number of guns mounted on shore, but on the boats went, through a shower of shot. Only one boat was struck, but not a man was bit. The boats at last touched the ground, when the order was given to jump overboard and charge. The usual cheer was given, and on they went. The Chinese were driwn up both outside and inside their stockades, with long spears and their usual arms, and appeared to fancy that, as a matter of course, they would drive the 'English barbarians' back. But it was no go. On the charging party went, and, on arriving within a few yards of the pirates, those outside abandoned their posts and ran inside the fortifications. They were followed, and, as may be supposed, numbers were killed. After a short time we succeeded in driving them all out of the village, which was then burnt, destroying the whole place. The rascals were so confide

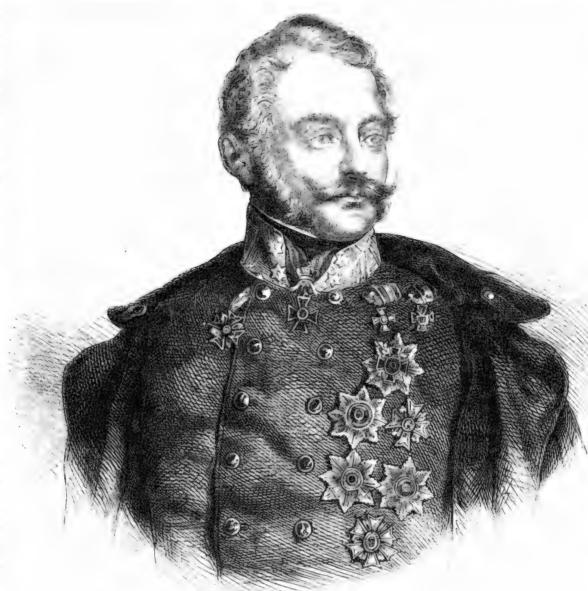
DEATH OF CONMISSIONER YES.—Yeb died in Calcutta on the evening of the San uit. "He was joily to the last (says the 'Hurkarn') and retained his genuine Chinese type of stoicism. So far from suffering from com-punction of conscience, for having, at the very lowest computation, beheaved one hundred thousand feilow-creatures, his only regret seems to have been his inability to take the lives of all the rebels and their kindred!"

his inability to take the lives of all the rebels and their kindred!"

Experision of the Jesuits from Monte Vidro.—The Government of Monte Vidro has decreed the banishment of the Jesuits from the Republic. The immediate cause of the expulsion is thus explained in a local paper. A young lady wished to become a nun. Her moties, however, was opposed to this step. Upon this the young lady considered a Jesuit, who, by letter, advised her to disobey her mother's injunction. The letter having been brought under the notice of the Government, and the Superior of the Jesuits remonstrated with, he replied by defending the letter, observing that the priest allows that every means should be used to obtain her mother's consent, but that "if it were plainly understood by the person that it was Godswill's sing might follow her vocation against her mother's consent. The reply to his defence is the actermination of Government to banish the Jesuits from Paraguay.

GENERAL COUNT GYULAI.

The events which are now transpiring in the north of Italy have rendered the name of General Gyulai familiar to the English public. He is the officer intrusted by Francis Joseph to command the Austrian army on the banks of the Ticino. His career up to the present time presents nothing particularly remarkable, and of his early military life we have been able to glean only the following particulars:—In 1816, when only seventeen years of age, he was gazetted as an Ensign to the 60th regiment of the line, of which his father was then Colonel. He steadily rose in rank; and in 1820, only four years afterwards, he was gazetted Captain to a hussar regiment. Here we lose all trace of him till 1831, when, at the age of thirty-nine years, we find him promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1847 he was appointed Military Governor of the harbour of Trieste, a post he held until the advent of the revolution which burst over Central Europe in 1848. In 1849 and 50 he was Minister of War, and during the time he held this position he displayed a tact and energy which raised him still higher in the estimation of the Emperor, to the father of whom he was greatly indebted for his rapid promotion. In the early part of 1855 he was appointed Commander of the fifth division of the army of Italy, as well as Civil and Military Governor of Milan, and was next sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of St. Petersburg. The General is by birth a Hungarian, and was born at Pesth, in 1797, so that he is now in his sixty-first year; and, although somewhat careworn in appearance, with a few wrinkles across his forehead, he is still active, of a good constitution, and apparently quite prepared to meet the fatigues and anxieties of the present war. He is above the ordinary stature. His habits are those of a soldier, simple in the extreme, but his interesting the research was an expression of firmness and severity combined, which is, perhaps, increased by the profusion of gray whiskers and moustache which he



GENERAL GYULAI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY INDITALY

wears. As yet, he has not taken any active part in the operations againt the allied armies; but, if we may rely on the Austran statements, there is no doubt that he will prove himself worthy of the high position that has been intrusted to him by the Austrian Kaiser.

THE LATE KING OF NAPLES.

FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies, who died on Sunday last, was born January 1810. He was the sol. Francis I. by his second wite, Isabella Maria, Infanta of Spana, and succeeded to the throne November 8, 1830. He found the country in a most deplorable condition from a long course of maladministration. Civil liberty and interior security were alike wanting. The brigands, with whom Murat had not been able to deal successfully, were the terror of the population, and a contemptible aristocracy oppressed to nation, while the public treasury was empty. When the young King ascended the throne, the excitement induced by the French revolution was producing a saintary effect upon a few arbitrary governments, and probably the expulsion of his kinsman from France was not without influence upon the young Bourbon. He amnestied many exiles, and declared that in the future distribution of offices the Government would look less at the political candidates. He also ordered the publication of all documents calculated to throw light upon the nances of the State, and promised measures of econ in and reductions of taxation had and reductions of taxation had a reduction of the State, and promised measures of econ in and reductions of taxation had a reduction of the state had a reduction of the state had a reduction of the state had been had a few had a reduction of the state had a reduction o



SCENE AT THE NAPOLEON BARRACKS-FRENCH SOLDIERS DEPARTING TO JOIN THE ARMY OF ITALY.

but at the intercession of several consuls the fire was suspended. After a delay of twenty-four hours the struggle recommenced, but without result. On the 20th a steamer brought from Naples decrees re-organising the Council of State, opening up public offices to Sicilians, and promising to provincial councils a voice in local affairs. The Sicilians demanded the Constitution of 1812, with a Parliament at Palermo. On the 28th of January the King issued a decree to the subjects of the entire realm, promising a Constitution. Hostilities meanwhile continued in Sicily, which had now begun to insist upon a separate administration. Messina joined the insurrection.

On the 11th of May the deputies who had been returned to the Neapolitan Chambers met to discuss the nature of the oath to be taken to the new Constitution. The King wished the latter to be sworn to re blor, as he had promulgated it; but the deputies insisted upon swearing to it "without prejudice to any changes which may be made in it hereafter by the Chamber." A serious dispute ensued, in which neither party would give way. On the morning of the 15th barricades were erected in the streets, and the Royal palace was garrisoned by troops, while artillerymen stood to their guns with lighted matches. The King hereupon declared that he acceded to the wishes of the deputies, and called upon the National Guards to withdraw from the barricades and remove them. The latter replied that they would do so as soon as the Royal decree was signed and issued, and not before. As invariably happens at such crises, "a musket of a National Guard went off by accident." The other guards thought that the Swiss troops were attacking them, and fired a volley. A bloody fight now ensued, which lasted eight hours. The Lazzaroni were le loose on the side of the King, and poniarded and plundered in all directions. At length Admiral Baudin, who was in the harbour, notified to the Government that if it were not ended he would land a force to restore order. The troops now ceased firing, the

22nd of April Palermo opened its gates to the King's forces.

From that time the kingdom was entirely in King Ferdinand's power, and most tyrannical use he made of it. A brief sojourn in Naples and Sicily impelled Mr. Gladstone to denounce the malignity of the State prosecutions, which filled the galleys with senators and Ministers of State, and sent half a Parliament to expiate in chains its trust in a Bourbon. Applications were made to the King by the English and French Governments, in the hope of inducing him to moderate his conduct; but all remonstrance proved useless. Diplomatic relations with his Government were suspended, as they still are.

The deceased King has left a good deal of treasure behind him, some portion of which is securely stowed away in Dutch ducats in the vaults of some of the royal palaces, though a far larger part is invested in the English stocks and securities.

On page 341 we give an Engraving illustrative of one of the last scenes in which the King figured publicly—a review of his Swiss Guard.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P. ON Wednesday, the 11th inst., a large party of gentlemen assembled at Willis's Rooms, King Street,



REAR-ADMIRAL SIR H. LEEKE, M.P. FOR DOVER. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. KING.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P.

St. James's, at a dinner, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Alderman Salomons a magnificent testimonial, in silver, oxydised and partly gilt, and of which we give an Engraving. It will be remembered that Mr. Salomons was the first Jew who attained to the dignity of the civic chair, and that he has been foremost in endeavouring to abrogate those laws which till lately placed a bar to the civil advancement of his co-religionists. The testimonial (the design for which was submitted to competition) has been manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and consists of a candelabrum, with spreading branches for lights, supported by finely-wrought open work, partly gilt, and having the effect of being damascened. The base is of an elegant form, and on it recline the two principal figures of Justice and Truth. Justice, in the caim attitude of reflection, holds the balance; Truth, the palm of the martyr—an emblem of the sacrifice too often made in her cause. The composition of the base is rendered complete by four infantine figures, supporting shields, upon which are engraved the inscription and the arms of the worthy Alderman. A handsome shaft springs from the base, embellished with a group of children in graceful and playful attitudes, and with various musical instruments, expressive of happiness and freedom. The termination of the branches are ornamented by five small genii, so arranged that, in addition to the lights, they support five cups, for flowers, of ornamental glass.

The finial ornament of the work also springs from a richly-ornamented glass cup, and consists of a small but exquisitely-modelled figure of the Genius of Liberty breaking asunder the last bond of political thraldom, typical of the political struggle lately terminated in favour of our Hiebrew brethren. The whole work is of extreme beauty, and does credit to the house which produced it;—no wonder, when it is remembered that to this house we are indebted for the services of one who is evidently the first artist in metals of the age, Antoine Vechte

THE POPE AND THE WAR.—The Pope presented a cameo to a Catholic bazaar lately held at Leeds; and Cardinal Wiseman, in presenting the gift, on Monday, took occasion to make some remarks on the Italian question, and the Pope's feelings in relation thereto. The Cardinal represented his Holiness as being resigned to all that might happen, and as having said that, whether he was in Rome or in exile, whether free or in prison, he would still be the Vicar of Christ, and the head of his Church.

THE GREAT THELLUSSON CASE.

THE GREAT THELLUSSON CASE.

The most famous lawsuit of modern times is near its close. We must soon condole with the Bar upon the termination of the great Thellusson will case, and congratulate the successful litigant on the remnants of a 'ortune which was to have endangered the liberties of England. The last act is all but over—the curtain is about to fall.

Sixty years ago there died in England a French refugee named Peter Thellusson. He had been a merchant in Paris, and he afterwards carried on the same business in London. The world had prospered with him. He was enormously wealthy. He himself gracefully attributes his wealth to industry and integrity; his friends ascribed it to less laborious and more questionable means. Be that as it may, he left behind him sons and daughters who expected to share their father's property. His will was opened. It was a lengthy and careful document. It began in a strain almost prophetic by imploring the Legislature not to alter the provisions it contained. Many a long night had he spent over those provisions, musing slone as he paced up and down the corridors of an old house he had bought in Yorkshire. So family tradition runs. But, save himself and his lawyer, ne one as yet knew its contents. It was read. To their horror, his sons received much advice, but small fortunes; great warnings against ostentation, and little wherewithal to be ostentatious. The bulk of his wealth was not for them. The old man had hoarded in his lifetime; nothing would serve him but to hoard in his grave. His property was to go on accumulating as long as the law would allow, and then it was to be divided into three lots, and three families were to be founded in the person of a descendant of each of his three sons. We will follow one lot—the provisions are the same as regards each.

One lot was to be settled upon all the male lineal descendants of his son Charles living at the time of division, in order. In what order? is the question. First, says the will, upon the eldest and his issue, then upon th

age, the other is the heir in tail male of Charles Thellusson.

Our readers may perhaps remember Sir Roger Scatcherd's defence of his will in Mr. Trollope's novel of "Doctor Thorno":—"I have given it to the eldest; that's plain enough. How the deuce can I be more explicit? The eldest is the eldest all the world over." Now, this is just the appellant's argument—eldest is eldest all the world over. But, alas! novelists are treacherous guides when they trespass on the domains of law. Eldest is not eldest all the world over. It is first—first simply—first in number, not in age; and first in number in such a series naturally and imperceptibly becomes first in the ordinary succession to property. So one of the greatest lawyers that ever lived has said. And an authority perhaps of more weight still has written that eldest is not eldest, but most worthy. So, the contest raged, and each side appealed to the primary and natural meaning of the word.

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endest, but most worthy. So, the contest raged, and each side appealed to the primary and natural meaning of the word.

But when the combatants abandoned mere verbal criticism, and betook themselves to guessing the intention of the testator, the contest waxed fiercer and the arguments wilder still. Did he mean to create a succession to be traced from his son Charles—a shadowy Irish sort of succession, without anything to succeed to? To create limitations jumping from great-grandson to grandson, in and out, just as these male lineal descendants might stand as heirs to his son Charles—heirs to one from whom they were to inherit nothing? Or did he mean, when the appointed time should come, to collect all the male lineal descendants of his son Charles then living, and, disregarding entirely their heirship to Charles and their relationship to one another, arrange them in order of age, and thus select the fortunate individual from a crowd in consequence of a mere accident—the accident of being eldest?

Such a notion made Lord Eldon, in his own words, "hold his hands up and exclaim, 'Is it possible he could have meant this?'" And the joke has not lost its point yet. "Eccentric" was too mild a term for it; it was absurd and fantastical. The testator might as well have selected the tallest or the youngest. Who ever heard of a man in his senses choosing an heir for his age? Why, it is done every day,



W. NICOL, ESQ., M.P. FOR DOVER.

replied the other side. Upon what other principle do men deal with their sons? Write "sons" for "male lineal descendants" in this part of the will, and you have the ordinary every-day settlement of property. Write "male lineal descendants" for "sons" in a common will, and tie the property up for a while, and you have this will over again. These male lineal descendants living at the time of division are the heirs to the old man's wealth. No one is to touch it before it comes to them. They are his adopted sons. Why should he not treat them so? It is very simple. And there would be these three results:—First, there would be the greatest possible difficulty in encumbering the property while it was in suspense; secondly, the first possessor would be a person of mature age; and, lastly, no one would be educated in the idea that he must needs be the heir to all this wealth—a course of education which, if the solemn warnings against ostentation mean anything, had not been attended with the best results in the case of his real sons. Shrewdly put, and plausibly; but the rejoinder was plausible too. Any one would desire to have his heir educated in a manner suitable to his future station. If accumulation were the only object, an infant would serve the purpose best; and, if one or more of his descendants should obtain a peerage, the testator would naturally wish the property and the tile to go together, which might counterbalance any advantage to be gained by keeping the gift contingent and uncertain.

might counterbalance any advantage to be gained by keeping the gift contingent and uncertain.

Such are the leading arguments on each side. We have no intention of following them further. Backwards and forwards for five weary days their Lordships were taken through this will—through "the limitations," "the presentation," "the accumulations," and "the parenthesis;" for, like a favourite trout stream, every shallow and eddy has received a name from those who have fished so long and so profitably in its pellucid waters.

To the public at large the great interest of the case lies, of course, in the bitter satire it contains upon posthumous vanity and posthumous ambition; but beyond that it is a pretty puzzle for an ingenious mind.

There is no opera which managers and the public love so much as "Don Giovanni." Every impresario when he issues his programme for the season feels bound to assure the public of the profound admiration he entertains for Mozart's masterpiece, and to communicate the particulars of some "unprecedented" cat that he is sure to have derised. We cannot remember any operatic prospectus for years past in which some boast has not been made as to the efficient representatives accured for Don Giovanni, Donna Anna, Zerlina, and the rest of the characters, down to Masteto and the Commandant. And, indeed, there is no other opera containing eight for the commandant and, indeed, there is no other opera containing eight for the commandant and the complex of the commandant and the complex of the property of the services of at least that the ach should be theroughly well austained. Independently of the estemin which "Don Giovanni" is held as the "acknowledged masterpiece of the lyric drama," &c., it has the great advantage to occasional opera-goers of requiring the services of at least half-a-dozen of the best singers engaged at the theater undertaking to present it. Thus a family that goes to the opera only once every season can, by selecting a "Don Giovanni" might, make sure of hearing the best tenor, the best barrione, the best bases, and at least two of the best soprani, that the theater possesser. Asid to this that some dozens of its England, if only from the pianoforte arrangement—that the finale to the first act is simply the fines the circ of the control of the control of the season of the control of the season of the season

racter of a shrew. Molière's profligate, moreover, deserves his fate; he has broken every law, human and divine. But what in the name of Fitzball has the operatic hero done that he should be consigned to blue fire before his time? He has slain, in self-defence, an old gentleman to whose daughter he had behaved with that brusque violence which is part of his nature—insbility to behave like a gentleman being one of the chief characteristics of the musical Don Juan—he has flirted with a country wench, he has, very properly, refused to marry the thoroughly disagreeable Elvira, with whom he never could have lived happily, and he has invited the stone figure of his murdered victim to sup with him. This last is the only unatonably had deed he commits, because it indicates a fundamentally irreverential disposition. In all the legends, and in Molière's admirable drama, this one action has suggested to the poet a host of ungodly performances of every kind; but in Daponte's dull libretto, after the slaying of the Commandant in the first scene, we have a perpetual succession of lamentations from Donna Anna on the subject of her parent's demise; complaints from the injured Elvira, who is in a position to recover damages from her ex-lover; and vague, shadowy threats from the coward Ottavio, who must have been exceedingly glad when the stony Commandant took the misereant Juan by the hand and gave the signal to the tormenters to carry him down the trap. As we said before, there is no reason why "Don Juan" should be in two acts; it might as well be in one or in twenty. On the fact that the music is most admirable, that it possesses every kind of merit, it is scarcely necessary to insist; but, taking it altegether, the piece is not very far from being tedious. At Drury Lane Theatre the representation of this work is principally remarkable for the admirable style in which Mademoiselle Titiens sings and acts the part of Donna Anna. Of her wonderful performance in that character we took several opportunities of speaking last year w

Don Glovanni, Badiali. The character of Masetto was given to a certain M. Castelli, whom we are not anxious to hear again. The orchestra and chorus were unusually good.

At the Royal Italian Opera there has been nothing new, or we should already have said so. At the St. James's Hall the last but one of the Popular Concerts is to be given next Monday, when the evening will be devoted to Beethoven. Private concerts abound in all parts of the metropolis: few of them are worth notice.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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(THIED NOTICE.)

THERE is an agreeable chapter in the endless memoirs of Alexandro Dumas in which the inimitable jassur amases himself and his readers by tracing parallels between living artists and authors. For every painter of importance (that is to say, every French painter of course) he finds a double in literature. Thus, Paul Delaroche is most felicitously likened to Casimir Delavigne. Both were ambitious, but rather timorous and unfruitful students of history. Great subjects alone fascinated them; but such subjects neither had the courage to grapple with cleverly. They walked round them, as it were, treating a great event much as "our own correspondent at the seat of war" observes a great battle, from a safe distance. Delaroche wishes to enlist your sympathies in the tragic fate of the children of Edward IV.; but he only dares indicate a murder that has yet to be committed. He paints you a couple of apprehensive, sickly children, seated on a bed—a single hand lifting the hangings in the background alone indicating the murderer's approach. Delavigne's Louis XI. only talks about his crafty, cold-blooded villanies on the stage. These terrible results are accomplished behind the scene. Delaroche lacked the dramatic verve and impetuosity necessary to show us the death-struggle between the Duke of Guise and his assassins. But he makes the event easy of comprehension to the least active imagination by showing us the features of the scene a few seconds after the catastrophe's occurrence—by the stark, heavily-fallen body of the grim Duke on the polished floor; by the scared faces of the cowardly mignons wiping their dainty swords in terrible alarm at the deed they can yet scarcely give themselves credit for having accomplished; by the craven King, their master, looking in to ask, in a whisper, if all is done; by the King's spaniel sniffing the scent of the newly-shed blood. All the plays of Delavigne and all the pictures of Delaroche are founded on this cautious principle. The

shed blood. All the plays of Delavigne and all the pictures of Delaroche are founded on this cautious principle. They never dare look a subject in the face. In order to give you a portrait they must paint you the back of a man's head, or his reflection in a mirror. Eugène Delacroix is no less happily compared to Victor Hugo. Both are conspicuous for hardy defiance of the conventionalities, with vast fertility of production, dashed, at the same time, by a certain unhealthy gloominess of conception. If we remember rightly, Alexandre accuses both of seeing everything through green spectacles. Horace Vernet, the writer (with a degree of modesty in him, at any rate, unusual) compares to himself, on the humble grounds of liveliness, diligence, and fecundity.

It may have been cheery reminiscence of Alexandre's whimsical theory (for he actually does pretend to found a theory upon his observations, and insists that every painter must have his representative eidolon in literature—by what law of logical necessity we have not been able to discover), or it may have been the contemplation of recent portraits, or the result of both experiences combined, that has made it impossible for us, of late, to think of Mr. John Everett Milais, A.R.A., separately from Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the Queen's poet laureate. They are marvellously alike, these two gentlemen—physically even, although the face of Mr. Tennyson is now heavily lined and corrugated by the inroads of time; while that of Mr. Millais (witness the excellent wood engraving from Herbert Watkins's photographic portrait published in "The Critic") is still as smooth and boyish as the Antinous. They have the same massive, well-balanced skull; the same full, defiant eye; the same 'aristocratic' 'Caucasian nose; the same scornful, 'undershang' mouth, and powerful, projecting chin. They are equally full of genius and of arrogance. The one is the greatest of living poets—we have the same massive, well-balanced skull; the same full, defiant eye; the same 'aristocratic' Caucasian nose

A clever man's privilege of "doing what he likes with his own"

was possibly never so insolently abused as in the case of this picture. It would seem that Mr. Millais has been living at a country bease which, as John Parry used to sing, "The gentleman's family's the regenteel"), wherein were assembled a number of young girls under the age of fifteen. The artist seems to have considered that a number of those young people to sed together in a heap, under an any instreer full blossom, would make just as good a picture as the British per deserved. He has thrown them together, in an ordered, in the act of eating curds and whey—not a very interesting process. They are, almost to a girl, hideously ugly. They are not even wen drawn or painted. There is nothing really good, or even properly finished, in the picture. It is as barren in treatment as in subject. The apple-blossoms (oh, Mr. John Ruskin, you have much to answer for! why did you set all those young man to the hard labour of painting apple-blossoms? Was it worth while to the hard labour of painting apple-blossoms? Was it worth while the only excuse for the picture, if they had been properly treated, are hot, obtrusive, and metallic—not a bit like apple-blossoms, in fact. It is true that, if you retire to a distance, you see in this abortion the slovenly work of a great man. The orchard trees fall back into the places, obeying the truest discipline of perspective; the ugly little girls stand out from the canvas with marvellous distinctness. Nobody but Mr. Millais could have painted the picture. We are also happy to think that nobody else would have painted it, or, having painted it, would have had the impudence to exhibit it. It is, in fact, a gress liberty taken with an honestly-earned reputation. It reminds us of a Byron poem written under the influence of midnight gin-and-water! or of the great Edmund Kean going on to the stage to enact Hamlet reeling drunk.

We are bound to respect Mr. F. R. Pickeysgill, just as we cannot reeling drunk.
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Byron poem written under the influence of midnight gin-and-water' or of the great Edmund Kean going on to the stage to enact Hamlet reeling drunk.

We are bound to respect Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, just as we cannot withhold our admiration from the Emperor Napoleon 1111, whom ware not disposed to esteem personally. Mr. Pickersgill, we understand, was one of the hanging committee for the present year; and we are fain to uncover ourselves in contemplation of the imperial boldness with which he has dared to hang his own pictures in the best places. Mr. Pickersgill exhibits two very large canvases—one of which (No. 82) is covered by what purports to be an illustration of "Warrior Poets of the South of Europe Contending in Song." One of Mr. Pickersgill exhibits two very large canvases—one of which (No. 82) is covered by what purports to be an illustration of "Warrior Poets of the South of Europe Contending in Song." One of Mr. Pickersgill exhibits two very large canvases—one of which (No. 82) is covered by what purports to be an illustration of "Warrior Poets of the South of Europe Contending in Song." One of Mr. Pickersgill exhibits which was a second of the south of Europe Contending in Song." One of Mr. Pickersgill exhibits with most of the south of Europe Contending in Song." One of Mr. Pickersgill's usual skilful prettiness. The picture would be pleasing enough if we had not seen it a hundred times before. Many of it features are repeated in 348, "Dalila asking Forgiveness of eamon." All we remember distinctly of this picture is a good "academy study" of a strong life-guardsman's back, purporting to be Samson.

The gallery is rich in portraits this year. We do not mean merely prolific—that is sometimes a nuisance—but interesting, both from the persons represented and the skilfulness with which their effigies have the strong provided the seed of the

of the London policemen, standing on a rock, without his hat, with a storm at sea in the distance.

Mr. J. Brett has taken Mr. Ruskin's advice, and has been abroad to paint Alpine scenery. Mr. Ruskin and the public must be alike gratified with the result. Mr. Brett's one picture, "The Val d'Aosta" (908), is one of the curiosities of the Exhibition—for grasp of subject and microscopic fidelity of execution—in the field of landscape. This picture, in fact, is so remarkably good that Mr. Pickersgill and his two colleagues (Messrs. Roberts and Elmore) would seem to have felt themselves bound to shove it out of sight, into the water-colour room. Had it been still a little better we have a right to assume it would have been rejected altogether. Mr. Brett will, perhaps, bear this in mind, and be careful not to paint too well for the future.

Mr. Arthur Hughes is another of Mr. Ruskin's "most obedient servants." He has obeyed the great man's injuction to go and paint apple-blossoms. There seems to us something capricious in this order. Why apple-blossoms only? Are there not trees, and roses, and violats, and blue-bells—not to mention men and women—equally worthy of attention? Mr. Hughes, however, has obeyed the edict in a most unquestioning spirit. He has "gone in" for apple-blossoms, and has painted a picture called "The King's Orchard," the subject of which is founded on a passage from Browning—"And songs tell how man, a page pined for the grace of one so far above his power of doing good to as a Queen. 'She never could be wronged—be poor,' he sighed, Teshim to help her.'" A queer-faced page, of almost incredible uglines, is discoursing (it may be presumed) some most eloquent music to a chubby, bare-dressed female doll, who is reclining on the trunk of a paple-tree. We find it difficult to pump up sympathy a young John Thomas, aged fourteen—not yet emancipated from him to help her." A queer-faced page, of almost incredible uglines, is discoursing love to his governor's daughter, aged ten. Mr. Hughes will do well to f

what the page is saying to her elder sister. But the "spooney" page himself, and the waxen object of his misplaced affections, are simply foolish and intolerable.

Mr. J. C. Horsley reconciles us to the apple-blossom dispensation the seems to have accepted it as a necessity easily to be complied with the has said, "Oh, we are to paint apple-blossoms, are we?—viy good;" and has produced an apple-tree in full blossom, but only as accessory to his main subject. Mr. Horsley's picture is called "Blossom-time" (414). The subject is merely a billing-and-conjuscene of two young lovers under an apple-tree. Adopting the accentificant normal tensor of artistic purpose, Mr. Horsley has perhaps not succeeded as we as Mr. Hughes—that is to say, his blossoms cut out of the picture would not be so individually interesting as Mr. Hughes's subjected to a similar process. But Mr. Horsley is an old-fashioned painter, with an obstinate preference for men and women over apple-trees; so has made his lovers more interesting than his blossoms. Mr. Hughes seems to have cared more for his apple-flowers than his human characters. Chacun & son gout.

LAW AND CRIME.

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The new Court of Divorce is continuing its painful disclosures of English married life among the middle classes. Bay after day a full column of the daily journals is occupied in the revelation of the hideous cruelty on the one side and open, shameless infidelity upon the other. Neither family position nor means appears to afford any guarantee for conjugal propriety. The refusal of a rule for a new trial once more brings before us the notorious case of the Marchmonts, when the next is opened, Lord Campbell stops the re-recital for about the eighth time in public of the infamous facts in Evans v. Evans and Robinson, and allows the female respondent her proctor's costs out of the fund in Court. Ratcliffe v. Ratcliffe and Anderson is next called, and it is shown how the wife of infamous facts in Evans v. Evans and access costs out allows the female respondent her proctor's costs out of the fund in Court. Ratcliffe v. Ratcliffe and Anderson is next called, and it is shown how the wife of the fundamental companionship without he station—a fact which the General commanding both considers so trivial a fault that it really is unfair to blame the second only for mot being a Joseph." Mr. Laws kicks his wife and wounds her with a tomahawk. Mr. Jones hits his wife under the car, covers her body with bruises, and lays her leg open with a pickaxe. Mr. Hearn leaves his wife to starvation, and, when she implores him for money, knocks her down, and behaves generally "with great brutality." Mr. Studdy deserts his legal partner for a seullion, and consents to allow maintenance only upon condition of being again intitled to resume his wife when his wandering fancy may again happen to stray in that direction, "whatever may be his way of life." Mr. Brunel, photosusphic artist, spits in his wife's face, and threatens to murder her with a knife in his hand. Mr. Popplewell kicks and beats Mrs. P., taking care to furnish also other grounds necessary for a divorce. Mr. Gwyn chasses his wife before her children and servants, drags

symphic artist, spits in his wife's face, and threatens to murder her with a knile in his hand. Mr. Popplewell kicks and beats Mrs. R., taking care to turnish is other grounds necessary for a divorce. Mr. Gwyn abuses his wife before her children and servants, drags her down stairs by her hair, and sets fire to her bed. Mr. Oliver marries "out of revenge," and at length, declaring his wife to be too good for him, directs her father to take his daughter home and get her married apair as soon as he can. Such is the class of cases tried ordinarily at an average of eight or ten a day, and yet we are told that the arrears of this Court exceed those of any other in London!

An old gentleman of sixty-eight, evidently as simple as Ingoldsby's Mr. Simpkinson, who "went to Margate last July," went thither hast August, and took up his abode at a boarding-house, where it is said he and a young lady of only forty-two mutually fell in love. The poor old boy, tottering on the brink of the grave, appears to have compromised himself by the affectionate fervour of his epistles and by presenting a daguerrectype of his withered features. The young lady's father, himself old and paralytic proposed to endow his daughter, and that the lover should make a settlement of the same amount. The aged letrothed proposed to remember her in his will, as being more in his way. Matters were thus arranged when an obstacle was set up in the person of the old boy's doctor, who unhesitatingly gave his opinion that the proposed change in his patient's mode of life would infallibly extinguish the last lingering remnant of vitality in the senile bridegroom. So the unhappy lover, preferring the uncertainty of the law to the certainty of death, submitted to an action for preach of promise, which his legal advisers upon the trial kindly compromised for him by consenting to a verdict for £100, being the nearest discoverable approximation to a compensation for the wounded feelings and blighted affections of the disappointed ladylove of only forty-two.

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ings and blighted affections of the disappointed lady-love of only forty-two.

We last week mentioned an application to Mr. Justice Erle for a habeas corpus to bring up a child of twelve years of age, detained from her parents by the agency of a Roman Catholic priest and schoolmistress, who returned an evasive answer to the writ, having previously arranged matters so as to be able to reply that they did not detain her. It may be remembered that the matter was temporarily arranged by the attorney for the parties called upon in the writ offering to supply the address where the child could be found. This proposal, however, has not been fulfilled. An to supply the address where the child could be found. This proposal, however, has not been fulfilled. An application has therefore been made to the Judge who granted the writ for an attachment of the parties, in default, for contempt. The matter was argued at great length on Friday week at Mr. Justice Erle's private residence. On behalf of the defendants a letter written by the child was produced. Its style was precisely that of the ordinary letter of a pupil writing under the eye and dictation of a tutor. "My dear Father,—I am glad to have an opportunity of anding you these few lines, hoping they will find you well," It is surely rather too much to ask a reasonable person to believe this exordium the composition able person to believe this exordium the composition able person to believe this exordium the composition of a girl of twelve, even after a tuition in York Street, Westminster, since March last. But after these lines the high level is abandoned: "I write to tell you that I am very happy, and beg of you to leave now where I am, for I am happier than when I am at home, for I am at a very nice school, and got very nice companions." She then begs her father to "be happy," and not to go to law about her, and is particular to add, "it was not Father Roberts that took signlar to add, "it was not Father Roberts that took me gway." Upon this the counsel for the parent commented that it was quite clear that the letter had been written for the child. It was added that there was abundant evidence to prove that the parties had conspired to keep the child from her father, and that this was an offence both by statute and common law, as the child was under sixteen. The Judge said that if he were called upon to give a final judgment he should say flat the return to the writ was insufficient. The affidavits showed that the natural right of the father to the custody of his child had he should say that the return to the writ was insufficient. The affidayits showed that the natural right of the father to the custody of his child had been violated, and a grievous wrong perpetuated thereby, The learned Judge, however, preferred reterring the matter to the full Court, and therefore ordered a warrant to be issued against Mr. Roberts, with a stay of execution thereof on an undertaking being given for his appearance during the approaching term in the Court of Queen's Bench upon a day to be named by the other side.

A clerk at a salary of £150 per annum applied to the Insolvent Court for protection. His debts amounted to £101. Mr. Commissioner Murphy advised him to keep out of that Court, and, while extending the protection for two months, admenished him the total the apply for a final order at the end of that may £10 a year would be ordered to be set aside out of his income for payment of his creditors.

Sir Peter Laurie, after a long period of quiescence, cars desirous of reviving his ancient judicial hown. A miserable urchin was brought before

him a few days ago charged with picking pockets, and howled dismally interror of his impendirg punishment. "This is not your first attempt," said Sir Peter, "and therefore I shall commit you to prison." The boy yelled again, "Oh, pray don't, sir; I'll never do it again." "I shall punish you," continued the great jurist, "I shall punish you for crying. I should have sent you for two months, but as you have made such a noise I shall commit you for three months. That is a month extra for crying!" The hardened young vagabond hereupon cried only the more.

months. That is a month extra for crying!" The hardened young vagabond hereupon cried only the more.

POLICE.

Graat Forgery by a Youth.—John Groves, a led seventeen years of age, was brought up by detective-officer Funnell, charged with having, on or about the 19th of May last, forged and uttered a certain letter of advice for £1000, purporting to be signed by A. Bennett, with intent to detraud the directors of the National Provincial Bank, Peterborough; and also with having in his possession, in the Bank of England, the sum of £930 in the said forgery.

The prisoner was a clerk in the Long Sutton branch of the Provincial Bank of England, and had apparently availed himself of the official forms to commit the crime charged. He had then obtained a fortnight's leave of absence, and presented the forged letter to the bank at Peterborough, on which it was drawn, and whence he obtained payment. The manager who paid the cheque was called in evidence, but hesitated to identify prisoner. Witness said the man wore a beard and inoustache. Funnell—Here is one which was taken from him. Alderman Cubit (who sat for the Lord Mayor)—Let him put them on, and also his hat.

A huge hairy artificial production, combining beard, moustache, and whiskers, and completely obscuring the lower portion of his features, was then held beneath the chin of the prisoner, who at the same time put on the hat, and was at once transformed from a tall but boyish-looking individual into a man apparently thirty-four or thirty-five years old.

Mr. Willett—Do you know him now?

Witness—He very strongly resembles the person now, and I believe him to be the same. He received payment—£10 in gold, and £990 in bank-notes, and a cheque for £500. The four £180 notes and nine £10 notes now produced are the same notes which I paid him.

Mr. James Robinson—I am clerk in the issue-office of the Bank of England. I should have had great dufficulty in recognising the prisoner, if I had not seen him when the beard and moustaches were put on just now. As it is, I have

time, which I saw were made, nor him.
Willett said that completed his case.
Willett said that completed what he had to say to

way from him.

Mr. Willett said that completed his case.

The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say to he charge, shook is head and said nothing.

He was then committed for trial.

Mr. Willett then said there might be another charge, as the draft for £2 los. 5d. found on the prisoner's person by the officer was an undoubted forgery, but as the necessary evidence was not at hand he (Mr. Willett) should ask for a remand; and the prisoner was remanded accordingly on the minor charge.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A WIFE OF HER HUSBAND'S SIGNATURE.—Prissilla Bryant, the woman remanded on this singular charge, was brought up for final examina-tion, and her counsel, Mr. Prentice, reserving the de-fence, she was committed for trial, but admitted to bail in the security of £80.

tion, and her counsel, Mr. Prentice, reserving the defence, she was committed for trial, but admitted to bail in the security of £50.

Josiah James, the man with whom she had been living at Knightsbridge up to the time of her apprehension, was then charged as an accessory after the fact.

George Bryant, the husband, deposed that he was a stonemason, and his wife was a manttamaker. The £100 deposited in the bank was his own money. When his wife left him he told James all about it, "as a bosom friend." James had lodged in his house about six or seven years. They had come to town in company about eighteen years ago, and known each other twenty years. A few days after this James left his lodgings, and went to live at a coffee-shop in Regent-street, Vauxhall-road, where he remained for a very short time. When witness's wife was apprehended she and James were living together in Chester-street, Knightsbridge.

He was committed for trial, to the undisguised satisfaction of Bryant, who was evidently eager for vengeance against his unfaithful friend.

He was admitted to bail on two sureties of £25, or one of £50, and his own recognisances for the latter sum.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A SOLICITOR'S CLERK.—
James Haycocks was brought up for further examination, charged with attempting to murder Mr. John E. Smith.
The particulars of the attack were reported last week, on the first examination, when prisoner was remanded, that his friends might be communicated with, and the prison surgeon ascertain his state of mind. On the prisoner being again placed at the bar, the surgeon sen; extrincate that he believed the accused to be labouring under certain delusions, and, in order to place him in a place of safety, the magistrate again remanded him for a week. At the expiration of that time no doubt he will be sent to a private lunatic asylum, and be properly looked after. Mr. Smith had a very narrow escape of his life.

A New Fraud in Engravings. —William Collins, a coung man, a dealer in prints, of 12, Hill Street, Wal-

his life.

A New Fraud in Engravings, —William Collins, a young man, a dealer in prints, of 12, Hill Street, Walworth, was placed at the bar charged with obtaining £3 3s. It from Mr. Fores, print publisher, of Piccadilly, by the foling ingenious means.

Mr. Fores stated that, on the previous evening, the prisoner came to his establishment, and said he wanted £3 3s. for Mr. Rowe, of Hill Street, Walworth, which was due to him from Admiral Sir Henry Keppel for an artist's proof of the portrait of the Marquis of Lansdowne, taken from Mr. Francis Grant's picture; but having had a communication from Sir Henry, requesting him to examine the print, as he had his doubts as to its being an artist's proof, he did so, and found that it was one of his guinea prints, with the title erased, and palmed on Sir Henry as a three-guinea artist's proof. Acting on the instructions of Sir Henry Keppell, that if it was all right he was to pay the prisoner, and if not to take the proper proceelings, he communicated with the police and had an officer ready, having told the prisoner for a receipt, which he produced from his pocket in the name of Rowe, and which the prisoner signed with his own name, the officer being so placed that he could see what was passing; and, having handed the prisoner that 23 3s., which he took up, the officer stepped out to him.

Charles Cole, a detective, said he was present to see the prisoner sign the receipt and takeup the money. He then stepped up to him, and told him he was an officer, and asked who and where he came from.

He said he came from Mr. Rowe, of 12, Hill Street, Walworth, where that gentleman had offices. He asked him why that gentleman had offices. He asked him the arrivals from ether quarters, has been disposed of for the Continent. Silver has been in fair request, at 0s. 2d. to 5s. 2jd. There has been a fetter receiling in the demand for securities. There has been a better feeling in the demand for securities and prices, greeners and price

there would be other cases against him.

Mr. Bingham said he would remand him for further inquiries.

CRUEL AND UNYOUN TO CHARGE.—Mary Ann Chisnet, a young woman, 19 ye is of age, described to be of respectable parents, was charged before the Hon. G. C. Norton with stealing a silver watch and other articles, the property of John Young, who described himself as an engineer, residing at High Street, Sheerness.

A police constable stated that on Saturday night the prisoner was given into his custody at the Canterbury Arms on a charge of stealing a watch and other articles, the property of the prosecutor. On searching her at the station-hoase he found a pocket-handkerchief, a knife, and a parcel, which were owned by the prosecutor as his property. The prosecutor gave his address in High Street, Sheerness, and was told to be in attendance at this Court that morning, but he had not done so. In reply to a question from the magistrate, the witness said that the prosecutor and the prisoner were both drunk, but knew well what they were about.

Incross-examination by Mr. Solomon, who attended for the prisoner, the constable admitted that the articles produced had been taken from the prisoner before the prosecutor had stated them to be his, though the prisoner had declared they were her own. The witness further acknowledged that he had learned from one of the waiters at the Canterbury Hall that the prosecutor had made a similar charge against a young woman five years ago, and that the property which he alleged to be stolen was found on himself. The witness also said he ascertained the prisoner had called at the Canterbury the night before and acknowledged the things found on the prisoner were her own.

Mr. Solomon declared the charge to be most unfounded, that his alient was a hard-warking and respectable varues.

her own.

Mr. Solomon declared the charge to be most unfounded, that his client was a hard-working and respectable young woman, and called her mother, who positively swore the handkerchief, knife, and pencil were the property of her daughter.

daughter.
On hearing this Mr. Norton at once discharged the

accused.
Warch-Strains.—William Collins was charged with stealing a gold hunting-watch, value £45, the property of

daughter.

On hearing this Mr. Norton at once discharged the accused.

Warch-Stralino.—William Collins was charged with stealing a gold hunting-watch, value £45, the property of Mr. T. W. Swinburne.

The prosecutor said—Vesterday afternoon I was passing with a friend along Fenchurch Street, when I found it impossible to pass farther on account of a crowd collected at a fire, and was about to turn through a marrow lane, when a man touched me on the shoulder, and nodding across the road, said, "A man has got your watch; he is over there." I crossed the road immediately, and, looking about, saw the prisoner following close behind another man, to whom he seemed to be in the act of passing something, but I could not see what. I said to my friend, "I will follow these men," which seemed to frighten the prisoner, for, after walking a few paces, he put down my watch on the pavement, and then looking into my face, he asked me what I wanted with him. I seized him with one hand, and endeavoured to pick up the watch he got away, and ran off as hard as he could. I followed after him as fist as I could, and came up with him in Mark Lane, just as he was stopped by a policeman. He denied that he had had the watch, but when we got to the station-house he said that some one had put it into his pocket.

After some corroborative evidence, the prisoner was committed for trial.

Imposing troon the Unwary.—William Smith, a middle lagged well-drossed man, was placed at the bar, charged with having been concerned, with others not in custody, in plundering Stephen Davies of £3.

Prosecutor, a simple-looking young countryman, only four months from Berkshire, said: I was seeking employ vesterday, not far from what I think they cail Temple Bar, somewhere between Charing Cross and St. Paul's Cathedral, when the prisoner spoke to me. I told him I was out of a situation, when he said he knew of a place that would suit me, where there was an one-horse carr to drive. I said I could do that well, and, as he asked me, I went into a public-house w

Mr. Arnold thought the presecutor a great simpleton, and remanded the prisoner for a week.

FORTUNATE PREVENTION OF A BURGLARY.—William Groves, a rough-looking fellow, was charged as follows:—
Deodatus Collis, 263 B, said that at half-past one that morning he was on duty in Cranley Mews, and thought he heard some one in the gardens of Onslow Square, Brompton, close by. He stood still for a moment, and then distinctly heard footsteps. He called a brother constable, and, having been raised to the top of the wall, "turned on" his lantern, and saw prisoner over in the garden standing against the wall. Immediately on seeing witacss prisoner made his escape over an adjoining wall, and, witness springing his rattle, he was captured by another constable. In the prisoner's pocket he found a stick, and in the garden a rope, which together were used for burglarious purposes. Witness found on the prisoner, besides some matches, a knife, string, and several pawn brokers' duplicates. He had given a false address.

Another constable found, by tracing the prisoner's footmarks, that he had been in the gardens of no less than eleven houses. The back window of the house in the garden of which Collis saw the prisoner was thrown open. There were no marks of violence upon it, and the probability was, that prisoner, finding it unfastened, had opened it, and was about to get into the house, when, hearing Collis coming, he endeavoured to secrete himself and afterwards to make his escape. Itemanded.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

by the subscribers to the last Austrian mount of their subscriptions returned, or eady made converted into £30 bonds. The non-which £40 besselves paid—is now only he itust in (i) vernment, in the case of its

ock Hank shares have been somewhat heavy. Lo k have sold at 30\$; Australian, 8½, Oriental 35½, jarkered of Australia, 22. Royal Mail steam shares at 56½; and Peninsular and Oriental, 75½.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

currencies. Beans, poss, and hour, nave tuled heavy, and its have been with sifficulty supported. The Crarlency.—Wheat, Flack and Ken. Red. 48s. to 56s., white, 51s. to 52s.; Norfolk and Lincoln, Red. 48s. to 56s., 28s. to 31s.; Grinding Harley, 23s. to 25s.; f billies. 2s.; Malteng. 35s. to 4ss.; Malt., 53s. to 65s.; Feed Oats. 21s.; Folto, 28s. to 58s.; From the Committee of the Committee of

i. to 5s. 5d., weal, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per 81bs. is the offall two are and Leaderward.—The trade generally has been what inactive, at late currencles. Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d., to 5s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 5d.; lon 3s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 5d.; s. 2d. 2d. per 81bs by the carsane.

a.—The business doing in this article is only moderate. In 8s, however, no change has taken place. Common sound out may be quoted at 1s. 2d. doing to 1st. 2d. common sound out may be quoted at 1s. 2d. doing to 1st. 2d. against 490 tons in 1858, the demand for all kinds rules tive, at burely the late decline in value. Retined goods move lowly, at 5is. 8d. to 52s. for cosmion brown lumps, and 52s. 6d is. for middling to fine. Crushed lumps may be purchased on or terms.

surverms.

Observe. We have no improvement to notice in the demand or any kind. In prices, however, no change has taken place. It is not the transactions have become somewhat limited; and, some instances, the quotations rule a shade lower. The stock

74,000 tons.—The best qualities of bacon are held at full price il kinds of butter sell slowly. Other provisions are very inactive Corton.—Our market is steady, at las, week's currency. Haws AND FALK.—Halle themp is somewhat firmer. Pitersburlean having sold at \$45,10s, per ten. Flux, however, commandery little attention.

ntion.
public sales continue to progress, at the opening

Wood.—The public sales continue to progress, at the opening reline in value. SALTPERER.—Prices are a shade higher than last week, and the rmand is steady. The stock is 3300 tons, against 5000 tons in

Marala — The demand for Scotch pig from has ruled very inac-ver, at 4% cash mixed mambers. Spelter, on the spot, may be noted at £19 5s, to £19 lbs per ton. Most other inctals support revious rates, but the demand for them is by no means active. Spisits.—There is much loss activity in the market for run, barrely the later advance in the quotations. Handy scales lowly,

nule seal, £39 per tun. Pain, £3s. to £6s., and toconnut, £1s. so £48. 6d. per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, £5s. to £4s.; and rough, 15s. per cwt.
Tattow —The demand is very inactive, and P. Y. C., on the spot, has sold at 54s. 6d to 55s. per cwt. Further last three months, there are sellers at \$6s. 6d. The stock is \$600 casks, against loysto in 1559, and 11,989 in 1837. Hough £4s. 2s. 11[d. per 8 lbs. Coat. —Tanfield Moor, £2s. \$6d.; Wylam, £5s. \$6s.; Gosfortin 15s. 6d.; Eden, £6s.; Ridwell, £6s. \$6d.; Stewart's, 17s. 9d.; Martie pool, £7s. 6d.; Heugh Hall, £6s.; Kelloe, £7s.; South Hetton, £5s. per ton.

LUNDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

BANKRUPTS.—J MILINES, the younger, Trinity Street, Southwars, feather merchant—"MRITEMN, TROBELEY, and Co., Masford, hosiers—C. Watout, Hirmingham, innkeeper—W. H. Hall, Birewshury, suctioner—J Gralamsa, Cirencester, tea desired. W. Korya, Motole, near Liverpool, merchant—J. Nicrossov, county of Southampton, watchmaker—C. Nors, Great Coggeshol, county of Southampton, watchmaker—C. Nors, Great Coggeshol, booksellers.

NCOTOH SEQUESTRATIONS—T. Gods, Glasgow, tallor—A. Wood, Glasgow, builder—J. Korerson, Leeds, trimming merchant—M. De Hear and Co., Glasgow, commission agent.

Towsday, May 24.

-M. De Hyde and Co., Glasgow, commission agest.

Tersbar, May 24.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Collins, Liverpool, flour dealer and groups.

E. M. Thomas, Liverpool, shipsmith—T. Young, Wapping Wish, licensed victualier—P. WParlin, Liverpool, millimer and lacemon.

J. Baosnaw, Dovercoutt, Essex, lodging house-keeper sud-trader—M. Olicoslo, Manchester, merchant—G. Stacet, New Windsor, Berkshire, tobacconist—H. Pareman and C. Chartiea, Cheanalde, City, Licensed victualities.

Windsor, Revashire, tobacconist—H. FREEMAR and C. CHARTIER, Cheapside, City, licensed victualicis.

NOTEH REQUESTRATIONS—J. WARDE, G. CATTLE, and H. DYSON, TUTTH, Aberdeenshire, Trailway contractors—J. Saterasson, Giasgow, Resher-G. M. Lines, Tillycairn, Aberdeenshire, farmer-G. N. Berwick, Wedderbie, Fifeshire, farmer—J. Macharsson, Crubennore, Inverneasshire—W. McGROVE, Edinburgh, giazing—D. Cameron, Giasgow, spirit dealer.

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sonally he may be hampered as to thoroughgoing changes; for his family have long enjoyed considerable aristocratic advantages, and have accumulated an amount of land not very easy to "breathe freely" on, to a gentleman who would like to have breathe freely" on, to a gentleman who would like to

it for himself.

It is, indeed, difficult to speculate on the future, in such con-It is, indeed, difficult to speculate on the future, in such confusing times; and the public seems to view with comparative indifference those personal questions which thrill the lobby and divide the club. But, certainly, the conduct of the Independent party will, more than any other influence, act on our new l'arliament. And, as their very originality and usefulness depend on their independence, we trust to see them maintain it, in the face even of those professed politicians who view them with peculiar dislike and jealousy, and who dream of nothing but combinations and Downing Street, let Europe be doing what it may.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On Thursday the Empress received the members of the great bodies of the State, and addressed a discourse to the Presidents of each body. Her Majesty said to Count Morny, President of the Corps Législatif, that she depended on the onlightened patriotism of the deputies to maintain in their several departments that confidence which we all must feel in the energy of the army, and, when the day of victory shall have come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Her Majesty further said that she reckons upon the loyal support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of the chief it has chosen, will never be found wanting to a woman and a child. The three great bodies of the State—the Senate, the Deputies, and the Council of State—have presented loyal addresses to the Empress. It is said that the deputies are given to undesstand that there will be an extraordinary sitting towards the month of August, when it appears the Emperor is to return, after executing the first series of military operations, or military triumphs.

M. Talleyrand Perigord has been appointed French Ambassador to the Court of Naples.

Court of Naples.

M. Benedetti, Director of the Political Department in the French Foreign Office, has been appointed to an extraordinary mission to the German Confederation.

We learn from Paris that "the Cabinets of Paris and St. James's are We learn from Paris that "the Cabinets of Paris and St. James's are

completely agreed upon every point bearing upon the renewal of diplo matic relations with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies."

ITALY.

The King of Naples has on his accession to the throne published a proclamation, in which he enumerates the good qualities of his predecessor, but avoids making any engagements for the future, and abstains from pronouncing his opinion on the events now going forward

decessor, but avoids making any engagements for the future, and abstains from pronouncing his opinion on the events now going forward in the Italian peninsula. It is as follows:—

By the unhappy event of the death of our august and beloved father, Ferdinand II., God has called us to ascend the throne of our ancestors. Humbly adoring his impenetrable judgments, we firmly trust in Him and implore II is mercy to grant us II is especial aid and coast at assistance in the accomplishment of the new duties imposed on us—duties so much more serious and difficult that we succeed a great and pious monarch, whose heroic virtues and sublime merits can never be sufficiently extolled. Aided by the protection of the Almighty, we shall be able to stand firm, and uphold the respect due to our religion, the observance of the laws, the upright and impartial administration of justice, the prosperity of the State; and thereby, in accordance with the decrees of Providence, the welfare of our subjects will be secured. And in order that the dispatch of public business may not be delayed, we have resolved to decree that all the authorities of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall continue in the exercise of their functions.

of their functions.

All sorts of stories are afloat indicative of the miserable intrigue which reigns at the Court of Naples. The Court is divided. The King, confiding in his army, is making preparations to suppress any outbreak of a revolution de pulais. He has ordered the arrest of several suspected persons of distinction.

Cardinal Antonelli has issued a decree against the exportation of corn.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has declared that it does not want the loan of six millions sterling which the Landtag gave it permission to raise, and to do so without any loss of time. The Prussian finances are in so prosperous a condition that the Minister of Finance has been able to furnish the Minister of War with sufficient funds to place the army upon a war footing. The first levy of the landwehr is to be utilities of the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is to be a straightful that the condition of the landwehr is the condition of the landwehr in the condition of the landwehr is the condition of the landwehr in the condition of the landwehr in the condition of the landwehr in the landwehr

modulated.

It is said that "the negotiations between Austria and Prussia for the purpose of arriving at an understanding in the interest of Germany have during the last few days made satisfactory progress."

SWITZERLAND.

The Cantons of Eastern Switzerland are strongly pressing the Federal Council to prohibit the export of cattle. In consequence of Germany having already adopted such a measure foreigners are purchasing largely in Switzerland, and a scarcity of oxen is feared.

RUSSIA.

The attitude of Russia has been felt all along to be one of the most important elements in forming any conjecture as to the probable results of the war. That there was some understanding arrived at between the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. Petersburg, by which, within certain limits, Russia was to remain neutral, or, in certain other contingencies, lend her aid to France, is almost certain. The agreement was, no doubt, erroneously described as a treaty offensive and defensive, but it was a secret agreement which might possibly lead to such a treaty. A change, however, seems to have come over these relations of the Western and Northern Empires. A rumour is current that Prince Gortschakoff has withdrawn from his post in the Ministry, because the Emperor Alexander had resolved to abandon the engagements undertaken with France, and was inclined to save Austria. This we can hardly believe; and a letter from St. Petersburg says:—

Count Karoly, the Austrian envoy, has returned to Vienna. He took leave of the Emperor on the 16th, but he had one interview afterwards with Prince Gortschakoff. He certainly carries with him the conviction that the Russian Government pursues a well-decided policy, from which it will not allow itself to be turned aside either by promises or old reminiscences. The traditions of the Holy Alliance have lost all their influence. It is, morcover, stated positively that Prince Gortschakoff has charged the representatives of Russia at the Germanic Confederation shall not interfere, Russia will, unless unforeseen events should arise, maintain an expectant position.

SPAIN.

A number of vessels are to assemble in the bay of Mahon to protect the Balearie Islands against a coup de main. The same authority, how-

A number of vessels are to assemble in the bay of Mahon to protect the Balearic Islands against a coup de main. The same authority, however, repeats the assurance that the Spanish Government will maintain neutrality so long as the safety and dignity of the country shall not be in danger. The Correspondancia states that the French Government has withdrawa the greater part of its troops from the Spanish frontier, and has organised customs officers; and it adds that the Spanish Government, being on very friendly terms with France, does not intend to send troops to the frontier.

A modification in the Ministry and a prorogation of the Cortes were reported to be likely.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

Turkey has now, like Austria, acknowledged the double hospodarate of Prince Couza. The Montenegrins seem to threaten the port of Cattaro, in Austrian Dalmatia, before which an Austrian squadron has arrived.

By all accounts from Servia great acitation.

arrived.

By all accounts from Servia great agitation prevails throughout the country. A letter from Belgrade of the 19th ult. states that on that day the people assembled en masse to oppose the construction by work-

men from Semlin of a landing-place for the Austrian steamers on the banks of the Danube. The brother of the Pacha interfered, and endeavoured to make the people understand that the Turkish territory extended from the fortress to the banks of the river; but the people would not listen to him. During the night, 300 men having arrived to reinforce the garrison of the fortress, the National Guard expressed their intention to take up arms on the following day. Osman Pacha protested against the latter proceeding.

AMERICA.

There is no foundation for the report that the President con-templates making any changes at present in the English and French missions. Both Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason have signified their willing-ness to return to the United States, whenever the President desires to

ness to return to the United States, whenever the President desires to fill their places.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in a despatch dated the 14th of May, writes:—

The Comte the Sartiges is, as every one knows, the most cautious and reserved of diplomatists. There are times, however, when, under the influence of sudden excitement, he is thrown off his guard. Thus, the other day, in speaking of the war, he was incautious enough to let drop the observation that "the United States would also be drawn into it, for that the Emperor had a sure scheme for that."

There is but one scheme of the Emperor by which this result could be brought about, and it is this:—To induce Spain to sell us Cuba at a time when the hundred millions that she would get for it would virtually flow into his own exchequer, and when he felt certain that some other Power would attempt to prevent us taking possession of the purchase. Any such attempt would undoubtedly lead us into a war with the Power undertaking it.

taking it.

Reports of fresh gold discoveries in British Columbia received partial credit in California, and a renewed immigration thence to Fraser River was anticipated.

At St. Louis, on the 15th ult., two steamers, the Edinburgh and the Monongahela, moored on the Illinois shore, caught fire, and were burned to the water's edge. The loss was estimated at 38,000 dollars.

CHINA.

From Shanghai come rumours which may possibly have some influence on the course to be pursued by the British Minister to China. It is said that the Russians have established their Legation at Pekin, and that their Minister has been attended there by a large retinue, but that he has already had a difference with the Chinese Government, from his refusing to communicate officially with any one but the Emperor himself. This is a Chinese story. It is also reported that Tien-Tsin (where the treaty was concluded) had been occupied by a large number of Chinese troops, and "difficulties" are apprehended when our Minister advances to Pekin with the ratified treaty.

THE WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS AT PALESTRO.—GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

This week has been signalised by a victory over the Austrians.

This week has been signalised by a victory over the Austrians. On Monday Victor Emmanuel, in person, passed the Sesia, opposite Palestro, a town equidistant from Novara and Mortara. There was a skirmishing of outposts; the Austrians were driven in, and strengthened themselves at Robbio, in the rear. The telegram that brought us this intelligence announced that the Imperial Commander-in-Chief had removed his head-quarters to Casale, and this was thought to indicate momentous things. The anticipation proved to be correct On Tuesday afternoon the Austrian corps posted between Novara and Mortara concentrated in front of the advanced position of Cialdini's division of Piedmontese, reinforced by a regiment of Zouaves, and commanded by the King, offered an attack. The Austrian force is estimated at 25,000 men, that is, a whole corps. The Emperor appears to have ordered Trochu's division to cross the Sesia and support the Piedmontese. The Sardinian account is as follows.—

A fresh victory has been gained by our troops. At seven o'clock the morning 25,000 Austrians endeavoured to retake the position of Palestro. The King, commanding the fourth division in person, and General Cialdini, at the head of the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then, after having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking 1000 of them prisoners, and capturing eight pieces of cannon, five of which were taken by the Zouaves. 400 Austrians were drowned in a canal. During the combat at Palestro another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Lomelline, in which the enemy were repulsed by the division Fantz, after a two hours' conflict.

Last night a picket of the enemy endeavoured to pass the Po at Cerversina, but were repulsed by the inhabitants. The Austrians have evacuated Varzo, in the province of Bobbio.

We are told that the Zouaves did wonders. "Single-handed, in he face of a battery of eight pieces, and a sustained fire of infantry, any crossed a canal, climbed a steep height, and, charging with the ayonet, drove 4000 of the enemy into the canal, and carried off six upar."

they crossed a canal, chimbed a steep neight, and, charging with the bayonet, drove 4000 of the enemy into the canal, and carried off six guns."

Garibaldi's fortunes in Lombardy are obscurely known at the time we go to press. We learned on Saturday that Garibaldi had obtained a victory over the Austrians at Varese. He took two pieces of cannon from the enemy, and was in pursuit of them. Fortified by such a success, he issued an address to the people of Lombardy calling upon them to make themselves free.

Next we heard that partisans of Garibaldi had arrived at Como. This important Lombard town immediately pronounced in favour of Italian independence, and was illuminated to celebrate the arrival of the volunteers. Garibaldi himself seems to have followed his men at a later hour the same night, and to have entered the town amid bell-ringing. On Saturday morning he repulsed the Austrians from Cameriato and Lecco, south of Como, and, to all appearance, he was on the high road to Milan. When the news was received at head-quarters the King sent a telegram to Garibaldi culogising the General. Butit was known that the Austrian General Urban had been dispatched with twelve battalions to cut off General Garibaldi's retreat, and considerable fears were entertained for his safety. These apprehensions were confirmed by a telegram from Berne (Switzerland), announcing that he had suffered a defeat by a superior Austrian force, and had withdrawn into the canton Tessin, delivering up his arms to the authorities. But this telegram itself wants confirmation.

The Valtelline, the most northern part of Lombardy, and which connects it with Tyrol, has risen against Austria. 800 volunteers from that place have joined the insurrectionary force, and have taken possession of the Austrian steamers which perform the regular service on the Lake of Como.

Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore, threatening

session of the Austrian steamers which perform the regular service on the Lake of Como. Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore, threatening

Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore, threatening the country on the banks of the lake. The steamer Radetzki appeared before the town of Cannobio, and fired a few shots without effect. The National Guard and the Customs Guard replied with small arms. On the 23rd of May the Tuscan troops were mustered on the plain of the Cascine, at Florence, to hear read to them an order of the day from King Victor Emmanuel, in virtue of which the troops of the Duchy are placed under the command of Prince Napoleon. The Tuscan Monitore gives the following text of the order in question:—

Types, Soldiers,—At the first rumour of national war you sought a

The Tuscan Monitore gives the following text of the order in question:

Tuscan Soldiers,—At the first rumour of national war you sought chief to lead you to the field against the enemies of Italy. I accepted the leadership, seeing that it was my duty to give order and discipline to a the forces of the nation. You are no longer the soldiers of an Italian prevince; you form part of the army of Italy. Deeming you worthy fighting by the brave soldiers of France, I place you under the orders my well-beloved son-in-law, Frince Napoleon, to whom important militar operations are intrusted by the Emperor of the French. Obey him as yo would obey me. Ite shares in the thoughts and affections entertained by me and the generous Emperor who has come to Italy to avenge justice an defend the national right. Soldiers, the day of great trials has arrived, depend on you. You have to maintain and enhance the honour of Italian arms.

The Emperor of the French, "being desirous of diminishing, as far as it depends on him, the evils entailed by war, and of setting an example for the suppression of hardships that are not necessary, has decided that wounded prisoners shall be restored to the enemy without

exchange as soon as their state permits them to return to their rate.

exchange as soon as their state permus them to retain a country."

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Verona on Tuesday. There are confirmation of an example representation of the number of 50,000, had evaluated Piacenza.

According to intelligence from Turin, Count Paar had obtained in the Duchess of Parma, in virtue of treaties, permission for Austrian troops to traverse the Duchy on their way to Tuscany.

A force consisting of not fewer than 40,000 men is on its march from Austria Proper, through Bavaria Proper, to that part of the Typoladles which overhangs Lombardy. Bavaria has granted permission: the Austrians to pass through her territory, and a popular receptant the Austrians to pass through her territory, and a popular receptant the Austrians to pass through her territory. Alps which overhangs Lombardy. Bavaria has granted per the Austrians to pass through her territory, and a popular has been prepared for them at Munich. A proclamation issued by the Emperor Francis Joseph calling upon the

issued by the Emperor Francis Joseph calling upon the Tyropopulation to arm.

Denmark has made a declaration of neutrality similar to that now Belgium and Great Britain.

At the sitting of the Federal Diet on Thursday week, the miner German States voted that in certain eventualities military measures should be taken. Prussia claimed that in such cases the initiative should be accorded to her.

Independently of the eight divisions already designated to form the army of observation under the command of Marshal Pelissier, four additional divisions are in course of organisation for the same object. The General-in-Chief of the Artillery of this army will be General Thierry; the Commander-in-Chief of the Engineers, General Chabot la Tour; and General Chasseloup Laubat is to be the Chief of the General Staff of the army.

The Municipality of Venice has requested a reduction of the lean. The President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce have resigned their official positions.

resigned their official positions.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

THE Bey of Tunis is about to back the efforts of the allies for the overthrow of despotism in Italy. This enlightened ruler is to send, contingent from Africa to fight for liberty. A certain Raffo, from Naples, is Prime Minister there, and is married to a Piedmontese lady of rank; he has induced the Ruler of Tunis to enter into the coalition, of rank; he has induced the number of rank; he has induced the number of as a Mediterranean Power.

General Garibaldi, on entering Lombardy, published the following.

proclamation:—
Lombards!—You are called to a new life, and you must respond appeal as your fathers did at Ponsida and at Legnano. The enemy the same—atrocious assassins, pitiless, and pillaging. Your brief all the provinces have sworn to conquer or to die with you. It is for avenge the insults, the outrages, and the servitude of twenty general it is for us to leave our children a patrimony pure from the contami of foreign domination. Victor Emmanuel whom the national we chosen for our supreme head, sends me amongst you to organise patrictic battles. I am deeply moved at the sacred mission confided and feel proud to command you. To arms, then! for servitude must life who can lay hold of a weapon, and does not do so, is a traitor! with her children united, and free from foreign domination, will knot or reconquer the rank which Providence has assigned to her among m.

This little picture comes from Tortona, on the road from M.

to reconquer the rank which Providence has assigned to her among nation. This little picture comes from Tortona, on the road from Alessi dria to Voghera:—"The place has in the last few hours complete changed its aspect; and to its usual quiet has succeeded moveme agitation, and noise. All the large houses have been transformed in barracks. The inhabitants have retired to the upper rooms, leaving the lower ones to the officers, who receive billets, as in France, from the municipality. The soldiers instal themselves as they best can, all of them find accommodation. The cathedral on Sunday present a very curious appearance, being crowded with people to here a service, though a considerable part was set apart for the sleeping commodation of the military. On the flagstones of the church stream that the service is the content of the content of the room of the content of mony. The six weeks granted by the French Emperor to allow Austria

The six weeks granted by the French Employ to drive Hardinan vessels to quit French ports has been revoked, in consequence of a French and a Sardinian ressel having been seized by the Austrians at Trieste; and we understand that there are three French war steamers now cruising in the Malta channel, looking out for Austrian vessels. There are some forty Austrian merchant ships in the port of Malta, none of which, of course, under present circumstances, dare venture out.

Trieste; and we understand that there are three French war steamers now cruising in the Malta channel, looking out for Austrian vessels. There are some forty Austrian merchant ships in the port of Malta, none of which, of course, under present circumstances, dare venture out.

"It is easy now to see," says the Saturday Review, "why the King of Sardinia left his allies in Central Italy so long without definite directions. Tuscany had been assigned to his son-in-law, and the Tuscans were to wait until that amiable prince was ready to take possession. This week he has arrived among them. He has been welcomed with raptures by the facile population of Leghorn; and as he is absolute master of the situation, and offers to leave to the existing Government its temporary occupation of issuing well-written and patriotic proclamations, which constitutes its chief employment and delight, he will have no opposition to encounter from any class. The Papal States will rejoice in the change of having Napoleon as their ruler instead of priests, and the French Government papers have already been instructed to announce that Modena has no neutrality to be respected. The kingdom of Central Italy is thus almost compete; and if the Austrians ultimately should be so far defeated as to consent not to interfere with the arrangement, there will be nothing more to do than for the new King to take possession."

In contradiction of the Italian accounts of pillage by the Austrians we have the following from Vienna:—"Such strict discipline is maintained in the Austrian camp, that he who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance with the 'hashinger' (the hazel sick used by the corporals in castigation is so called). Some men belonging to the train thought fit to carry off several looking-glasses, in handsome gilt frames, from the fleater, and in the presence of some of the multiplication of the Holy Virgin, which was in a chapel on the roadside, were tried by a court-martial, and shot."

On the 21st ult. a brigantine managed to run into the po

Austrian.

The French Emperor has given orders that all the infantry regimen in the army shall receive instruction in artillery practice. The no commissioned officers and select companies will be instructed fir Thus, hereafter, when the artillerymen who serve a gun are killed disabled, any troops in the service will be able to supply their place.

We learn from Genoa that General Klapka is occupied in that city

We learn from Genca that General Klapka is occupied in that city with the formation of a Hungarian Legion, which is to wear the national costume, so as to form a kind of attraction for such of their centrymen as are serving in the Austrian army.

Almboel late of Montebello for the galleries of Versalles.

The Amost all the arms and uniforms collected on the field of battle of Montebello are to be sent to Varis. Several of them are destined for Hungare venet, who has already received the imperial commands to paint the second battle of Montebello for the galleries of Versalles.

The Amostany Guzette contains the following statement respecting the Austrian forces:—"The Tyro! has been lately rather bare of thosp, but will soon be occupied by iq,000 men, unought from Bohemia, where they have remained till now. It is the corps commanded by fount Clam-Gallas, and 25,000 of them will pass through Munich in the course of a few days. This corps is accompanied by eighty guns. When concentrated in the Tyro!, these forces can easily be directed to the theatre of war in Italy or to the Upper Rhine. There are also for its latter destination 80,000 men under arms between Linz and Salzburg, and at least an equal number will soon be collected in Galleia ready for any eventuality. When it is remembered that, besides the 30,000 under Count Schaffgottsche, who were conveyed by sea from Trieste to Yenice and Upper Italy, the latter country contains ten complete corps-d'armée, makinga total of 500,000 men, it must be admitted that Austria displays greater resources than was deemed possible."

The Italian correspondent of the Constitutional, writing from Alessandria were witnesses of rather a melancholy spectacle. At about soven o'clock the second convoy of Austrian prisoners arrived in the town, and at eight the railroad brought up the last load of wounded from the field of Montebello. Chance enabled me to be present at the Piazza-Récia as the prisoners passed by. They were tied together two and two, and escorted by a detachment of t

the rotest possible delay.

General Beuret, who was killed at Montebello, has been buried in the cemetry of the pace; but his heart, at the request of his family, has been sent into France.

A letter from Marengo of the 26th says:—"Two grenadiers of the Guard having entered a store-room and filled their canteens with wine from a cask, in which they bored a hole, the Emperor has punished them by depriving them of the honour of taking part in the campaign, and has sent them back to France, to the depot of their regiment. This punishment has been announced in an order of the day from Marshal Vaillant, and has created a great sensation among the troops." The Greeks have taken advantage of the stoppage of the Trieste Lloyd's packets, and have started on the Adriatic a line of mail-boats and passengers for Syra and Constantinople. The Lloyd refused to sell the steamers in harbour at the Pyraus and Smyrna; but once in possession of the line the Athenian company is likely to supplant that of Trieste, Russia transferring its patronage, but keeping Villairanca.

The announcement that his Majesty Napoleon III., in order to diminish as much as possible the evils of the war, had decided that all wounded prisoners should be sent back to Austria without exchange, is regarded by some as a clever dodge for getting out of the difficulty of having announced more prisoners than are forthcoming. A more visible hypothesis is that under the cloak of philauthropy his Majesty will save the cost of doctoring and feeding the wounded men, and transfer the burden to Austria.

In a letter from Genoa we read.—"French civilians are reported to lock upon this war from their quiet homes as une affair de quinze jours. What do they say to this fact? A house near San Siro, the ancient oathedral of Genoa, has been let to our allies for four years; and another, in Piazza Raibetta, has been let to them, it is supposed as their head-quarters, on a three years! lease, renewable at option for two additional terms of three years. French soldiers look upo

The following proclamation was issued by Garibaldi on entering the Lombard territory:—
Lombards,—You are called to a new life, and you will respond to the appeal as your fathers did of yore at Ponsida and Legnano. The enemy is the same as ever—pitiless, a black assassin, and a robber. Your brethren of every province have sworn to conquer or die with you. It is our task to are go the insults, the outrages, and the servitude of twenty generations; it is for us to leave to our children a patrimony freed from the pollution of a foreign domination. Victor Emmanuel, chosen by the national will for our supreme chief, sends me to organise you for this patriotic fight. I deeply feel the sanctity of this mission, and I am proud to command you. To arms! Then bondage must cease. He who can seize an arm and does not is a traitor. Italy, with her children united, and freed from foreign domination, will know how to reconquer the rank which Providence has assigned her among nations.

"It is strange." says the writer of the above paragraph, "to see

domination, will know how to reconquer the rank which Providence has assigned her among nations.

"It is strange," says the writer of the above paragraph, "to see what a load the little (French) fellows carry, apparently without much inconvenience. I came up in the street with a few companies of the bith Regiment, on their way to the barracks of San Benigno, and was attonished to observe nothing but the tops of their red caps visible over the mass heaped on their shoulders, and, seeing several articles of which I did not understand the use, I walked alongside of a sergeant, who explained them to me. Along the top and down the sides of the knapsack was folded one of the sheets of canvas that form their tent, one of the supporting poles of which, in two pieces that dovetail, stuck up most uncomfortably as high as each soldier's head. Above the tat lay six days' provision of biscuit, while a great coarse loaf of bread and occasionally a book were passed under the straps that support the knapsack. Under each man's left arm was a small bag, full, in my sergeant's case, of every kind of odd and end for which he had found no place elsewhere. On his right side hung a can, which would hold at least a quart, and a little fin drinking-cup, the inevitable cartouch box being pressed into the small of his back. Altogether, it is impossible that this weight amounts, as they declare it does, to no more than forty-live or forty-six pounds. I am convinced it is not less than sixty."

Prince Napoleon's French force in Tuscany is now 35,000 men. The Prince will find himself very shortly at the head of about 80,000 horse, foot, and dragoons; for the regular Florentine force is 16,000, the volunteers are already 32,000, and the Roman Legations are pouring in recruits at the rate of 500 a day.

The health of the Emperor, although reported by telegraph to be good, has been affected by a slight attack of rheumatism. It has settled in his left foot, which is much swollen.

It is worthy of notice that the journals have been allowed to discuss the probability of an empire of Italy, and a coronation of Napoleon at Rome by the Pope.

It is asserted that about sixty French men-of-war are in the Mediterranean, cruising between the Adriatic and the Levant.

The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred by the Emperor on General Forey. The Generals Sonnaz, Blanchard, Cambriels, and Belfond have been appointed Commanders of the Legion d'Honneur.

The Moniteur publishes a proclamation issued by General Zobel, who commands the 7th corps of the Austrian army. It is dated Mortara, 24th May, and appears to be genuine. It menaces with the severest penalties of war all persons who do not immediately announce the presence in their communes of French or Sardinian soldiers in or out of uniform, of spies, or agents, &c. The most cruel part is, where for the neglect of a single individual in giving immediate information, the whole commune to which he belongs is to be visited with the same terrible penalty,—"Under pain of being given up to pillage, the whole commune shall pay a war contribution; the country so compromised shall be burned, and the guilty person shall be shot." The communes are, moreover, ordered to publish this proclamation "in all the churches, in the pulpit, and by means of the clergy, as also by all other means that may be more convenient, &c."

"Those who think the Austrian troops are dispirited," says a writer from the Austrian head-quarters, "or that any of them are wavering in their allegiance, are much mistaken. Nothing can exceed the spirits of all, and the common enemy has caused all internal dislikes to cease, at all events for the moment. One battalion bivouaces in the square of this town. These men I have observed attentively, and, for the instruction of those who think the Austrian troops barbarians, I will tell you how they pass their evenings. About five o'clock they all crowd round the band, which is led by Furbach, the well-known Viennese composer, and take the greatest delight in listening to the music. During the intervals in the instrumental music parties of twonty or thirty of these so-called savages sing in a manner I have not heard equalled in France or England. Tyrolese songs follow Viennese, and then sometimes the band strik

Intave, in common with every one else, heard a great deal about the sunny sky of Italy, but as yet I am certainly not prepared to echo the laudatory phrase. Italin, rain, nothing but rain, since I made my advent here, and coming down in torrents. The miserable plight in which troops arrive, after a long march across the soddened country, is something woful to witness; the poor fellows come in drenched to the skin and bespattered with mud from head to foot. In many instances no comfortable barracks afford shelter to the dripping worn-out men, but they have to camp out on some open waste, little better than a bog. And yet the good-humour and high spirits of the soldiers carry them through everything without one word of complaint, unless it be the delay in getting at the Austrians. The other day I was plyshing along through the wet, in search of a subject, and came across a party of Bersaglieri, en route for Casale, who, with clarions sounding dismally in the damp air, trooped along through the mud and mire ankle-deep. The picturesque appearance they presented, despite the rain, induced me to make a sketch of them. Don't imagine the men are humpbacked from the protuberance behind the shoulders, which is caused by the knapsack beneath the short mantle.

I mentioned in my last that the French were engaged in intrenching the farms on the plain of Marengo, as if there was rome idea of the enemy making an advance in that direction. Since then I have been enabled to get a sketch of a portion of the works, which sketch I procured furtively; for since my arrest on the Piazza Reale I believe that instructions have been given to watch me narrowly, though I obtained permission to remain in Alessandria pro tem., on condition of giving up my passport till I left. The day I went to Marengo I endeavoured to push forward to the banks of the Po, towards Tortona; and, on emerging from a small copse, came suddenly upon a chain of sentinels, placed about one hundred yards apart. One of them, on perceiving me, called out, and, as I co

verything of interest that takes place.

Vencell, May 23.

You will perceive that my present letter is dated from farther north than Alessandria, and my motive for quitting the latter place I will proceed to explain. With the exception of the arrival of additional troops and stores, there was little or nothing stirring of moment at head-quarters, and having heard continual reports of affairs of outposts in the neighbourhood of Vercelli, then occupied by the enemy, I determined to proceed in that direction, trusting to my sauf conduite from the French authorities to carry me through. The route by Casale being incumbered by the transport of military, I chose that of Turin as likely to bring me sooner to my destination; and, on arriving in the capital, learnt from a despatch just received that the Austrians were evacuating Vercelli before the rapid advance of General Cialdini's division. I immediately pushed on and reached the town shortly after it was entered by the Piedmontese forces. My first care was to present myself to the Intendente, and request permission to be allowed to circulate freely for the object I had in view, explaining to him my position as your correspondent. I was received most politely by this official, and, as my papers were perfectly satisfactory, at once obtained the privilege I asked for.

Before proceeding further, I have a few words to say relative to the conduct of the Austrians in the province lately occupied by them. I asked the Intendente if theacts of brigandage and violence of every description with which the Tadeschi had been so liberally charged were really true, and whether they had been guilty of the gross cruelties attributed to them. I am happy to state that the Piedmontese official to whom I applied for information contradicted these reports most emphatically. The Austrians, it seems, acted in no way differently to that usually pursued by an army occupying an enemy's country—that is to say, they obtained such supplies as the neighbourhood afforded them for the sus-

The Academy theretor attract that numbers of Rassian offers who had fought in the Grimp hold present leaves to just the half enging it is the Grimp hold present leaves to just the half enging it is the Grimp hold present leaves to just the half enging it is the Grimp hold present leaves to just the half enging it is the Grimp hold with the Care.

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whatever takes place.

The dark veil that has hitherto obscured the Italian sky has begun to dissipate, and the ground, which from incessant rains had become nothing better than a morass, will soon be in a fit state for a campaign in the open field.

F. V.

Kossum in Italy.—As Louis Napolean, Francis Joseph, Victor Emmanuel, and Joseph Garibaldi have left their homes and are engaged in the wars, it was scarcely to be expected that Louis Kossuth would remain idle. In addressing a meeting at Glasgow on Friday week he ennoting this audience that he should shortly leave England to aid the emancipation of his countryman. He said it had been in his mind from the first minute he set foot on English soil that if ever an opportunity for asserting the independence of Hungary presented itself to his country he should not refuse it from Christian, Mahommedan, or even the eternal devil minself, but should take care that it should not carry him away. Laughter and cheers.) Hungary would be a fool to reject a chance of independence at present because it came from a Bonaparte. It is understood that Kossuth will proceed directly to Piedmont, and may be permitted to confer with Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel.

The New Irish Packer Station.—The Government Commission of

Louis Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel.

THE NEW IRISH PACKET STATION.—The Government Commission of 1952 appointed to inquire into the capabilities of the Galway harbour and the Shannon as packet stations, have reported that neither of those ports is suitable for a packet service requiring regularity and dispatch, as the prevailing wind and weather, high seas, frequent delays both for daylight and for the weather to clear, will cause interruptions in the winter months. The Commission appointed last year report in favour of Galway, "and," remarks the Tintes," "the Government will be sorely perpiexed to decide between the two."



PIEDMONTESE LANCERS RETURNING FROM A RECONNAISANCE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF TORTONA.—(FROM A SELECH MY F. VIZZIALLY.)—SER PAG: 355.



A PARTY OF BEUSAGITE"I EN ROUTE FOR CASAT, P. .- FR MA METCH BY F V.ZETELLY.) - SEE PAGE 355



THE BRIDGE AT VERCELLI BLOWN UP BY THE AUSTRIANS ON THEIR RETREAT .- (FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZETELLY.)-SLESPAGE 355.





BIVOUAU OF SANDINIAN THOOPS IN THE OUISKIRTS OF ALESSANDRIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZE(KLLY.)

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

General gives a description of a well-fought battle, in which the troops under his lieutenant's command were repulsed by a force which, though not great at first, received continual reinforcements, and in the end very much outnumbered its assailants. He also repeats that, tho movement which led to the action being only a reconnaissance in force, the object of Count Stadion was effected by discovering the numbers and position of the enemy, and that the retirement of the Austrians was, consequently, not due to the issue of the battle.

It is evident that the Austrians have been long expecting what has happened within the last three days, namely, the entrance of the allied troops into the Parmesan territory, and an attempt to cross the Po on the left of their own position. The object of General Gyulai was, according to his own account, to ascertain the strength and the preparations of the French at Tortona and Voghera, and thus to judge of the chances of an immediate advance on the Po. Perhaps to this plan of a reconnaissance was added the design of crushing a French division before reinforcements could arrive.

"I ordered," says General Gyulai, "a great reconnaissance on the right bank of the Po, because information received from the advanced posts established along the Sesia and the Po gave reason for supposing that the enemy projected a movement with a considerable force by Voghera against Piacenza." Accordingly three brigades were directed from Pavia to the tête-de-pont of Vaccarizza. Other troops were concentrated at or near this spot, some of them even being brought from Piacenza. The whole was under the orders of Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Stadion, Lieutenant-Field-Marshals Baumgarten and Urban commanding divisions. Urban advanced long the main road, close to the mountains, Baumgarten along the plain to Urban's right. Avoiding mere details, suffice it to say that Urban carried Casteggio and Montebello where it is fair to believe that the French was overcome "by t

French did not molest the repulsed division of General Urban, and the corps, "having remained some time at Casteggio without being attacked, reached the tête-de-pont at night, and repassed the Po on the morning of the 21st."

Of course only a part of the forces on either side was engaged. In these cases it is usual to consider every man within a certain distance as a combatant, on the same principle as every man-of-war within sight of a captured vessel receives its share of prize-money. But, according to General Gyulai, the troops who penetrated to Genestrello, and bore the brunt of the fight under Urban, amounted to five battalions, with six guns, and a division of hussars. "There it was that the battle was most bloody, the losses most considerable, and the enemy's force equal to three times our own." At Montebello a larger force was engaged, the component parts being given with great appearance of accuracy in the despatch. On the Austrian right the battle extended to some distance from the town. Here the Prince of Hesse commanded a force consisting of infantry, with four guns, and three squadrons of cavalry, and it was here that the Piedmontese cavalry came into play. The Austrian General gives his opinion (of course derived from his subordinate, or from general rumour) of the enemy's prowess. The fighting was close and sharp; the Austrian artillery, coming up to the enemy, inflicted and suffered heavy losses; but, "remarkable fact—we had but few wounds from the enemy's artillery—almost all their shots failed, though we were very near them." This is quite a different account from that given by the French, who declared that it was their artillery which won the day, while the Austrians did nothing but by their ritles. Each side seems intent on making its adversaries believe that their cannon is supremely inefficient. "The enemy's infantry," continues the General, "fires very well. His cavalry deserves a less favourable judgment. It constantly showed itself inferior to our hussars and hulans, and declined any se

THE EMPSEOR TO COUNT GYULAI IN GARLASCO.
thank my gallant troops for their shining valour in the fights at Count Gyulai has been instructed to collect the names of the fallen, thich are to be published in Vienna, as well as in their respective

THE LIMERICE RIOTS.—The inquest on the bodies of the two persons killed during the election riot at Limerick has resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Edward G. Bell, R.M., who has been a stipendiary magistrate since 1841, and twenty-six policemen, who composed the firing party.

A New Relicious Reporm.—Ulster is reported to be the scene of one of those religious revivals of which we heard so much, a short time back, from the United States. It originated at Connor, strongly developed at Ahoghill, and thence spread along a broad tract, including the entire line of country from Toome to Rasharkin. The first decided appearance of the prevailing sensations northward of Ballymena happened at Laymore, in the parish of Kilconriola, about six weeks ago. The symptoms peculiar to the visitation are great pain and weakness of body, a nervous twitching or quivering of the muscles, fearful agony of mind, and a torturing sense of sm, as indicated by loud impulsive cries for pardon and earnest supplications for recenciliation with God. The duration of this paroxysm is nore or less lengthened—in some cases it extends over three days—but is in ays succeeded by peace of mind and reformation of character.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Some people who were walking in the West-end Park, Glasgow, took shelter under a tree during a severe thunderstorm. Presently they were all suddenly thrown to the ground by the lightning, and were more or less scorched. One of the aufferers, who was burned severely on the right hand, had a portion of his socks, about the size of a fourpenny-piece, burned quite out of the sole of each foot, and the skin had the appearance of having had a red-hot piece of iron applied to it. But the strangest part of this case was, that there was no indication on the soles of the shoes that the lightning had struck them. Some of the sufferers complained of a painful sensation internally, like that produced by a violent electric shock.

The "Sober" Cluzens og Eddingue, (we observe they are called)

THE "SOBER" CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH (we observe they are called) are not to be inveigled into spending their time and money in volunteering. Of a population amounting to nearly 200,000, twenty-one persons have carolled themselves.

THE PROVINCES.

THE PROVINCES.

REFORM BANQUET AT LEEDS.—The constituency of the West Riding ssembled in Victoria Hall, Leeds, on Monday, for the purpose of enter-aiming Sir John Ramsden and Mr. Frank Crossley at dinner. About 600 entlemen sat down. The chair was occupied by H. S. Thompson, Esq. in the course of the creming Sir John Ramsden contradicted the rumour hat, in the second week of the Session, he was to propose a motion of want onfidence in Ministers. No such proposition had been made to him, and it had he should have declined it, and for this reason, that he considered hat any member who should take upon himself to propose to dismiss the finistry ought to be able to assure the House that he saw his way to the comstion of a more lasting and stronger Government. It was with the sepost regret, he said that in the present proposed state of the Victoria.

if it had he should have declined it, and for this reason, that he considered that any member who should take upon himself to propose to dismiss the Ministry ought to be able to assure the House that he saw his way to the formation of a more lasting and stronger Government. It was with the deepest regret, he said, that, in the present divided state of the Liberal leadership, he did not see his way to any such result. Still he had no confidence in the present Government, and if that question of confidence were directly brought forward he should vote in accordance with this opinion. Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., also spoke. He advocated, firstly, reform; escondly, neutrality; thirdly, decision; and fourthly, union; and contended that West Yorkshire had given a distinct opinion on all four points. He said the Liberal party must shortly be in power, and they must bring in an efficient measure of reform.

Abduction of Voters.—At the Bury petty sessions a charge was preferred against one Hardman, "agent;" Booth, a brickmaker; Murphy, a stonemason, to refrain from voting. It was stated that on the day before the last election for Bury, Mr. F. Teel and Mr. T. Barnes being the candidates, the defendants took up Constantine in broad daylight, forced him into a cab, kept him there by main force, conveyed him to a public-house at Astley Bridge, near Bolton, took him up stairs into a back room, beat him severely for making a noise, refused his liberty, searched his pockets, took three sovereigns from him, forcibly poured spirits down his throat, and otherwise abused him. He effected his escape by dashing a bucket through the window of the public-house, which had the effect of attracting the attention of people outside, and he thus got to Bury in time to vote for Mr. Barness. Application was made for an adjournment of the case, on the ground that there had not been time to prepare a defence. It was stranged that the case should stand adjourned until the 25th of June. At Itichamot Candidate, and the this particular of the case, on

Committal, son Memper at Liverroot.—Alice M'Alister, a quarreisome and dissipated woman, has been committed for trial by the Liverpool masistrates upon a charge of murdering a neighbour (Mrs. Sarah (Sarah), whom M'Alister attacked with a chimney oranneal and wounded to eriously in the same of the committed of t

THE MURDER AT LEDBURY.

THE MURDER AT LEDBURY.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the Baker, the office-keeper of Mr. Musceleld, solicitor, et sumed on Thursday (last week). Mr. Masefield gave that when he returned from London, after the murden week in his office had been broken opea and mency Some cash was taken from another room. Jones (the recommended to him from Australia, but he (watness from America. Jones was a good servant. There window in witness's office which was always locked. Touched. No drawers had been broken open except the money. In addition to the deak there was a lock-up chests, and a strong closet, all untouched, there being mark of a search anywhere. On the Saturday before the

Henry Macfield (son) deposed that he received meney for his fabber, and deposited it in the only trawer in his desk, which was locked. It was attended with a padiock, and contained £14 is. M. With the exception of taken. In the same drawer, in a common steel-pen box, there we taken. In the same drawer, in a common steel-pen box, there we taken. In the same drawer, in a common steel-pen box, there we taken. In the money-drawer in his father's office there was, when his father went to make the pen steel the steel of the s

INVER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- NO. 102.

CHANGES IN THE BUILDING.

CHANGES IN THE BUI

we remarked, the fourth estate has trenched upon the third, h it has often done before.

ASSEMBLY OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament is an accomplished fact. The members have a duly elected, the returns duly made, and the roll delivered to the l. The curtain is up, the play is about to begin, and we are once there to chronicle the performances, and to note and report what worthy of note. Let us take our stand to-day, first, in the two sees the gathering of the performers. The assembly of a new of Commons is not an august spectacle. Indeed, to country who see it for the first time it produces sore disappointment. If what common-looking people they are; and they have no robes was the exclamation made by a provincial dame in our hearing, what wonder? In her native borough she had seen the mayor addermen and town councillors go to church in scarlet and blue as, heralded by the town sergeant, with mace, and followed by the lei no coked hat; and, in proportion as members of Parliament are ter people than town councillors, she naturally thought that they it make a grander show. But we need hardly tell our readers there is nothing of this sort here. All that is seen when a new jament meets is a number of ordinary-looking men—a mere unplined mob—dressed in the curious and varied street costumes of day, rushing, regardless of order, and without ceremony, into a And, as the old lady said, very common-looking people they are set sight; and, if the truth must be told, they are, for the most, as common as they look. Indeed, when these men are looked at turn for the English House of Commons. It is only when we dupon them as an Assembly, and take in all that this Assembly done and can do, that we begin to be proud of it.

MERCHANT PRINCES.

Ill., notwithstanding the mean and curious appearance of these interesting the return of these

sadone and can do, that we begin to be proud of it.

MERCHANT PRINCES.

Still, notwithstanding the mean and curious appearance of these gestlemen, as they rush about the lobby or hurry into the House, there are not a few remarkable individuals here. Let us notice same of them. The statesmen whose names are familiar as household words—them. The statesmen whose names are familiar as household words—them. The statesmen whose names are familiar as household words—themeli, Palmerston, Russell, Graham, Bright, Gladstone. &c.—we have "merchant princes," real merchant princes. For instance, the tall man with light whiskers, who has just passed, is one of these. It is Mr. Alexander Matheson, senior partner in the great City house of Jardine, Matheson, and Co. The shorter man, somewhat bowlegged, with his hands in his pockets, is also a notable man—that is Mr. Lindsey, the great shipowner. Some years ago he landed from Scotland with a tritle in his pocket, and now he is the owner of a fleet of ships which would have astonished a Doge of Venice in the olden time; and the middle-sized elderly gentleman who is chatting close to us is Mr. Brodie Willcox, the founder and principal director of the magnificent penisular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company—no mean man as the City. Their ships are on every sea; they send the manufactures of England into every part of the globe, and bring home the product of all nature in return.

CAPITALISTS.

There are also not a few great capitalists and money-lenders here. The ame gentleman, for example, who, with his hands in his frock-oat pockets, is lounging into the House, is Baron Lionel Rothshild; and the tall, handsome man by his side is Baron Meyer, his rother, as well known on the turf as he is on 'Change. The tall man with iron-gray hair is Thomas Baring; and somewhere about (for we there, as well known on the turns he is on change. The tall man hiron-gray hair is Thomas Baring; and somewhere about (for we him just now) is Samuel Gurney, of the firm of Overend, Gurney, Co. Few names are better or more extensively known in the world a these. It is these vast capitalists who, by lending or withhold-their wealth, can make peace or war, and influence the policy of

Manufacturens.

Nor must we forget the manufacturers, the representatives of the adustrialism of England. Perhaps at the head of this class we ought o place Mr. Titus Salt, of Saltaire. The works of Mr. Salt are a wan, and the "hands" which he employs number by thousands. rank Crossley, the portly gentleman with a rabbinical beard, is another fit this class. As the proprietors of vast works, as the managers of normous businesses, and the representatives of that industrialism which is trenching upon old feudalism, and bids fair at no distant day occupate and absorb it, these are by no means unimportant men.

RALLWAY MAGNATES.

RAILWAY MAGNATES.

There are also great railway men in the House, engineers, and connectors—Stephenson to wit, and Peto, and Locke, and Jackson. It is base enterprising men who have covered the surface of England with from roads, and great part of the Continent too; and now they are pushing long lines through Canada. And on the plains of India they have regun their handiwork, penetrating jungles and stretching across solindes where monkeys hang in festoons from the telegraphic wires, and ones and tigers and jackals start in their lairs, roused by the unwonted think and panting of the strange locomotive. Wonderful men are these allway potentates—few men more wonderful. No obstacles daunt them, and no difficulty is too great for them to overcome. With them the only a question of money. Give them capital, and they will pertake the Alps, bore a tunnel through the Andes, and throw a bridge gross the straits.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTABLES.

Of naval and military men we have a host, especially of military: indeed, if every militia officer were to be counted, the military officers the House would probably amount to a fifth of the whole. Of the allitary men General Sir De Lacy Evans must be allowed to be the hief. See, there he stands at the Post Office, the venerable-looking constached gentleman with the large crowned hat. Of the naval forces to the House, of course Admiral Sir Charles Napier must be recognised when head, though Admiral Walcott, the other naval gentleman so well known in the House, since he stepped on board the Blenheim, 74, in 1903, has seen some service.

LITERARY MEN.

The House is hardly the place for literary men, but still we are not hout them. Gladstone and Sir Cornewall Lewis represent philosophy criticism—Massey and Stirling, history. Disraeli and Bulwer then are our novelists; Eöthen Kinglake, Danby Seymour, and Mr. ster, are writers of travels; Mr. Haliburton (Sam Slick) is our morist; and Mr. Monekton Milnes is our chief, if not our only, poet, then, are a selection to prove that among the mass of commonshing men there are some who are not common. The strange feature, seever, of this assembly is what Mr. Disraeli would call its

Heterogeneity, says the dictionary, means "contrariety or dissimilide of qualities;" and surely, in the world's history, there never was
assembly of human beings in which there was so much contrariety
distimilitude of qualities as there is in this. Look at the House

nationally, and you see English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh; politically, and you find every phase of opinion, from the sturdy, uncompromising Toryism of Mr. Newdesate to the almost Republicanism of John Bright. In religion we have Mr. Bowyer, "the Pape's advocate," and Mr. Hadheld, who beloves in neither Pape, Bushop, nor Presbytery. Socially, there are high-bern aristecrats and purvenu gradesmen; and within these boundaries you have every phase and tint and hue that you can imagine. Papists ultrament are and Papists not ultramontane; Churchmen of Puseyite notions, high and dry evangelical, and broad; Seetch Kirkmen, Prec Kirkmen, Episcopalians, and Dissenters; and, under the head of English Dissenters, Baptists, Independents, the Socialians; and Jews. And, now, just imagine that these various parties and sects in many cases shade on and run one into the other in the most curious manner, and we think that you will decide that this is indeed the most heterogeneous assembly that the world ever saw. "How do they ever agree?" Ah! you may well ask that. Well, they do not often agree, but when they do show some signs of concord it is because they do what half the avowed clergy do with the Thirtynine Articles—assent for the sake of peace. But see—the door is shut, and we learn from this that a

it is because they do what half the avowed clergy do with the Thirtynine Articles—assent for the sake of peace. But see—tho door is shut, and we learn from this that a

SUMMONS TO THE LORDS
is coming to command the presence of the members to the bar of the House of Peers. At present the House is little more than an undisciplined mob. It has no Speaker, and not a member is sworn. See, here they come. The wigged and gowned gentleman who leads them is Sir Denis Le Marchant, the Clerk of the House, who, for the nonce, takes the place of Mr. Speaker. Lord Charles Russell is also there as Serjeant-at-Arms, but he has no mace. After him follows Mr. Disraeli as the leader of the House, and then a disorderly press of members, who rush out, pushing and striving and struggling, more like school-boys breaking out of school than senators.

On arriving at the Upper House, the Lords Commissioners appointed by the Crown, through the Lord Chancellor, open Parliament in the following words:—"Her Majesty will, as soon as the members of both Houses shall be sworn, declare the causes of calling this Parliament; and, it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons should be first chosen, you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, will repair to the place where you are to sit, and there proceed to the appointment of some proper person to be your Speaker, and present such person whom you shall so choose here to-morrow for her Majesty's loyal approbation." Whereupon her Majesty's faithful Commons retire in the same order, or rather disorder, to their own House, and proceed to elect a Speaker. On this occasion the clerk at the table presides, and if any debate arises he stands up and points to the members as they rise. He also puts the question. When the Speaker is chosen his proposer and seconder conduct him to the chair; when, standing on the upper step, he thanks the House, and then takes his seat. At present he is, however, only Speaker elect. On the following day he presents himself to the House of Lords, and acquaints the L

Imperial Parliament.

TUESDAY, MAY 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Ar two o'clock this afternoon the sixth Parliament of her present Majesty was formally inaugurated by commission. The letters patent constituting the commission having been read, the Commons were summoned in the usual form. On their arrival at the bar,

The Lord Chancellous said—My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the commands of her Majesty to let you know that, as soon as the members of both Houses are sworn, the cause of her Majesty calling the present Parliament will be declared to you. It being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons should first be chosen, it is her Majesty's pleasure that you, gentlemen, shall proceed to your place of meeting, and there make choice of a fit and proper person, whom you shall present here at two o'clock to-morrow for her Majesty's royal approbation.

The Commons then retired, and the Commissioners having unrobed, prayers were said; after which the Lord Chancellor took the oaths and signed the roll.

The rest of their Lordships present also took the oaths, and the swearing-in continued during the afternoon.

The names of the Lords Commissioners were:—The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Earl Delawarr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The members of the new House assembled on Tuesday at two o'clock.

The old members chiefly occupied their own seats; the new members either stood ingroups on the floor or seated themselves near their friends.

After a short time spent in shaking hands, mutual introductions, and concratulations.

Congratulations,
The Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar, and, approaching the table, summoned the House to attend in the House of Lords to hear the Royal commission read.

Sir Denis Le Marchant, the Chief Clerk, followed by a crowd of members, immediately proceeded to the Upper House.
On their return, Sir Denis took his seat at the table, the Speaker's chair

On their return, Sir Denis took his seat at the table, the Speaker's chair remaining vacant.

Election of Speaker.

After a short pause the Clerk rose, and pointed his finger to Colonel Wilson Patten, who proposed, in culogistic terms, the re-election to the Speaker's chair of the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, the member for North Nottinghamshire.

The motion was seconded by Sir Francis Baring; and no other candidate being proposed,

Mr. J. E. Denison rose, and, having thanked his mover and seconder for the flattering terms in which they had spoken of him, he again submitted himself with all duty and respect to the will and pleasure of the House.

The question was then put to the House by the Clerk, and, being carried nemine contradicante, the mover and seconder approached the right hon gentleman, and, each taking him by the arm, conducted him to the foot of the chair amidst the cheers of the House.

The Spranker elect, standing on the steps in front of the chair, and bowing to the House, once more offered his respectful acknowledgments to the House, once more offered his respectful acknowledgments to the House for the honour they had conferred upon him nelecting him first commoner of the kingdom. He dedicated all his strength and faculties to the service of the House, and, confidently relying upon its cordial co-operation and generous support in giving effect to its rules and orders, and performing the various important duties which the House had now imposed upon him for the second time, he would proceed at once to take the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Palmerston severally congratulated the right hon. gentleman upon his reappointment to the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Palmerston severally congratulated the right hon. gentleman upon his reappointment to the chair.

chair.
The CHANCELLOR of the Exchaquer then rose and moved that "This

The CHARGE LANGE IN THE HOUSE OF NOW adjourn."

The SPEAKER elect put the question in the usual form, and The House immediately roce.

There was a full attendance of members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

The House of Commons were summoned to the House of Peers, and, upon their return, the Speaker reported that her Mojesty had been pleased to approve the choice which the House had made of him as Speaker, and that he had preferred, or behalf of the House, the claims customarily made, which had been granted in the fullest manner. He briefly again tendered his acknowledgments to the House.

The swearing-in of the members then commenced, and continued until ten minutes past four o'clock, when the House adjourned.

The swearing in of members continued on Thursday and Friday.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Another circular on this subject has been issued from the War Office. It says that volunteers may be of two classes, one comprising those who may be instructed to act as rillemen or sharpshooters in the field; the other, those whose services may be rendered most valuable in our scaports, and other coast towns, in manning the batteries constructed for their defance. The circular then goes on to say:

The first cessential, without which no body of volunteers, however composed or organised, can hope to render available or really useful acrived; is, that it should be amenable, when called upon to act either partison or in the field, to military discipline, for without such discipline partison or or their officer under whom they may have to act will be able to place or other officer under whom they may have to act will be able to place or other officer under whom they may have to act will be able to place them as solilers expected to take their place in line, which would be required time for instruction that could ill be spared; but it should be rather sought to give each individual volunteers a thorough knowledge of the use of his weapon. It is evident that this object will be best attained by the enrolment of volunteers in small bodies—in companies—consisting of an establishment of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, 100 men of all ranks as a maximum, or in subdivisions, and even sections of companies, with the due proportion of officers, and composed of individuals having a knowledge of, and thorough dependence upon, each other personally; and it should rarely, if ever, be sought to form them into larger corps, entailing the necessity of a lengthened and complicated system of drill instruction. The nature of our country, with its numerous inclosures and other impediments to the operations of troops in line, gives peculiar importance to the services of volunteer riflemen, in which bodies each man, deriving confidence from his own skill in the use of his arm, and from his reliance on th

to the decision of the volunteers, subject to the approval of the Lords-Lieutenant, it is considered that a recommendation on the subject would be of advantage.

As regards artillery volunteers, their primary object will be to aid in the most efficient manner in the manning of the batteries erected for the protection of our coast towns, so that the the Royal Artillery and militia may be, to as great an extent as possible, disposable for other services. These volunteers may consist of a different class from that which will come forward for the more active duties of ritlemen in the field. Married men resident on the spot, and such as either could not absent themselves, even for a day, from their usual business, or might be physically unfit for field duties, might yet find ample time for learning how to work a great gun mounted in their immediate neighbourhood, and might be fully adequate to whatever exertion its exercise might require. The interest they would have in thus contributing to the security of their property and families, which would be at once endangered by any hostile attack, would be even stronger than that which would lead volunteer ritlemen to the field. The same principle which is recommended for the organisation of ritlemen should be adopted for the artillery volunteers, except that the latter should be divided into sill smaller bodies. For instance, the most effective system would be that which would associate ten or at most twelve men, all neighbours intimately acquainted with each other, in the charge and working of a particular gun, mounted, so to epeak, at their very doors. One of their number should be appointed to act as captain of the gun, to the charge and working of a particular gun, mounted, so to epeak, at their very doors. One of their number should be appointed to act as captain of the gun, to the charge and working of own their duties will be strictly limited. They night arrange their own time for drill and practice, an artilleryman being charged with the duty of imparting the form

mercial ports and open rivers for manning and working boats or ships' launches, armed with single guns in the bow, and which might, on occasion, be even more serviceable than the stationary shore batteries.

Manning the Navy.—The following inducements now offered by the Queen's service will be appreciated by merchant seamen, to whom they are principally addressed:—"Bedding is now supplied free of charge. Advance of two months' wages is paid before sailing. A man may allot half his wages to be paid monthly for the support of his family, &c. Leave of absence is granted whenever the service will permit, and a man's pay continued uning such absence or during sickness. Tobacco its issued at its, per pound, and soap at 4d. per pound. Seamen receive exerts a pay for good conduct, and their time in the merchant service counts towards good-conduct badges and extra pay. Men are paid a liberal compensation for loss of their clothes by shipwreck, or otherwise. The allowance of provisions has been increased. Promotion to the rank of warrant-officer, with wages of from £56 to £120 per annum, is open to every intelligent seaman. After certain service, with good conduct, seamen are eligible for admission into the Coastgaard service on shore; pensions are also given for long service, and medals and gratuities for good conduct. Seamen are received into ferenwich Hospital when, from old age, hurts, or wounds, they require such provision. Greenwich School is also open to the sons of seamen of the Royal Navy. Entertaining libraries are provided on board her Majesty's ships, and seamen schoolmasters are employed for the instruction of the men."

Spartan Motherse.—Two boys quarrelled at a village near Wolverhampton, and their mothers agreed that their sons had better fight it out. Accordingly, they brought them "to the scratch," and acted as seconds, wiping the blood from their faces between the rounds. They were at last interrupted in this Spartan occupation by the appearance of the parsh constable. The boys were considered too youn



A PARTY OF BERSAGIIERI, SUPPORTED EY T.JE 1018 INFANTRY, PORDING THE SESIA AT VERCELLI, AND EUREBISING THE AUSTRIAN REARGUARD.-



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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

MY LORD ON EDUCATION.

MY LORD ON EDUCATION.

The fourth report of the Civil Service Commissioners has delivered Lord Malmesbury a prey to the trenchant pen of Jacob Omnium. Going into the report with much good will toward the system of competitive examinations, and very utile, perhaps, toward the Foreign Secretary, he serves up the noble Lord in a pungent digest. He finds that the Commississioners are perfectly satisfied with the working of the system, save in one instance. That solitary instance of its failure is afforded by the Foreign Office. It appears that in July, 1858, the Earl of Malmesbury imparted to the Civil Service Commissioners his determination that the regulations relating to the examination of paid and unpaid attachés in her Majesty's diplomatic service which had been established by Lord Clarendon should be amended by mitigation. A correspondence ensued, the result of which is that in future Lord Malmesbury's young friends selected to recruit the diplomatic service of this sountry are not to be required to write legibly or spell their own language correctly. The Civil Service Commissioners, protesting earnestly against such an arrangement, have no choice but to carry it out. The reasons assigned by Lord Malmesbury for this extraordinary act are still more extraordinary than the act itself. In the first instance, he makes the following complaint to the Civil Service Commission:

Within six months you have rejected four young men who were, in my belief, competent to carry out all the duties which were received of them.

Within six months you have rejected four young mon who were, in my belief, competent to carry out all the duties which are required of them as attaches; and two of these, I have no hesitation in saying, were remark-able for their general accomplishments, and especially for their know.

attachés; and two of these, I have no hesitation in saying, were remarable for their general accomplishments, and especially for their know-ledge of languages.

The result has been that for a service which was so much in public favour in 1852 that I had then a list of thirty-one candidates for attachéships I have only two; and unless the gentlemen whom you have rejected should be allowed to try again, and succeed, I cannot fill the vacancies. The immediate consequence must be that the labour of the attachés on duty is increased, while their usual leave of absence cannot be granted; and, when her Majesty's legations are put to this inconvenience—an inconvenience which must daily be aggravated—it appears to me not premature or disrespectful to you to ask whether you are not straining the cord too tightly, and if not, how, under your system, the Queen's service in diplomacy is to be recruited and carried on.

It must be recollected that the only points in dispute between Lord

cord too tightly, and if not, how, under your system, the Queen's service in diplomacy is to be recruited and carried on.

It must be recollected that the only points in dispute between Lord Malmesbury and the Commissioners were whether his Lordship's nominees should or should not, before their appointment, prove their ability to write "a good bold hand, with distinctly-formed letters," and to snell their mother tongue correctly. The Commissioners reply to Lord Malmesbury's assurances that his rejected young friends were perfectly competent to discharge all the duties that could be required of them as attachés by forwarding to him the papers sent in by these accomplished but unfortunate youths. In one set alone appear the following instances of ill-spelling:—"Dilligence, canon (cannon), adition, unabl. principle (-pal), propper (twice), seperates (three times), particulary, delinquincies, uninterupted, goverment, lose (loose, twice), chose (choose), exagerated, tracks (tracts), straight (strait, twice), strugling prisonner (twice), precipatately, granadier, couragous, commun (three times) simular, privy counsellers, Archipelego, Gibralter, Mediteranian, Mediteranian, Venitian."

Lord Malmesbury rejoins that it may be all very well to require that excisemen and clerks in the Admiralty shall be able to write legibly and spell correctly, but that, as the attachés to our legations abroad are recruited from the higher and more affluent classes of society, "their manners, appearance, tact, and temper, are of far more importance than the absence of a mere mechanical and stereotyped class of knowledge, which might easily be acquired after they had become members of the diplomatic service."

His Lordship then proceeds to dilate upon what he denounces as "the exaggerated importance which the Civil Service Commissioners attach to spelling":—

The voluminous archives of the Foreign Office, and other collections of official manuscripts, will show that even at the beginning of this century

"the exaggerated importance which the Uivil Service Commissioners intach to spelling":—
The voluminous archives of the Foreign Office, and other collections of sticial manuscripts, will show that even at the beginning of this century the most eminent statesmen and diplomatists used in numberless instances a different form of spelling from the conventional orthography of the present day. Is it, then, wise to lay such positive stress upon an art which, by the time the attache of your choice has become an ambassador, will no longer be identical with his tests as an attache! Faults of spelling in adespatch are certainly ungraceful and unbecoming, but they can hardly cutail more important results than the obvious misprints of a book. Is it bestrable to attach such indispensable importance to the perfection of a weigner in itself almost as capricious as fashion, and which, I will venture to think, is certain of future attainment by a clever youth of twenty? Moreover, this imperfection, if found to exist in a candidate, must, by the tutles and practice of the Foreign Office, be quickly remedied. The candidates for attacheships are obliged to write in the Foreign Office for three months before they join a mission, and any error of orthography would extrainly oblige them to rewrite the faulty document. The same remark in this respect applies to their handwriting. The idea of rejecting a clever routh because he does not write "a good bold hand with distinctly-formed etters" appears to me utterly indefensible, and not worthy of further other varion.

But Lord Malmesbury's ire is especially excited by one of the spelling tests to which the Civil Service Commissioners put all classes of candidates examined by them, and which appears to be invariably fatal to the Foreign Office candidates, and to them alone. After writing from dictation to show that their ear is correct, a paper purposely ill spelt is submitted to each candidate for correction, in order to test the accuracy of his eve. This Lord Malmesbury denounces as intolerable; he stigmatises it as "a new and puzzling process, unknown to and unexpected by his young friends," "calculated to confuse youths who might otherwise be found generally correct in their orthography;" he declares that he has himself tried it upon several of his acquaintance "of mature years and undoubted education," and that he has found it a sure "trap to all persons unused to the invention."

Altogether, the correspondence is remarkable, for anno Domini 1859.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT has been very unwell, but is recovering.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF HAMILTON died on Friday week.

THE WILL OF ALTERMAN FUNDREDHER, lately deceased, contains a most remarkable request that in his cellin there should be deposited some letters which would be found in a cover with his will; that they should be placed upon his heart, with a prayer-book and hymn-book; also that a ring, which one of his daughters had given to him should be upon his finger.

A Deputation of Merchants and others connected with the India trade waited upon Lord Stanley, on Friday week, to represent the hardship arising from the new import duties lately fixed by the Calcutta Government. His Lordship promised that he would take the question into consideration.

These New Truffers have been added to the National Portrait Gallery Commission—namely, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. William Stirling, M.P.

Norwithstanding the painstaken by the General Commanding-in-Chiefe

NOTWITHSTANDING the pains taken by the General Commanding-in-Chiefe and the lesser authorities, to prevent practical joking, a case occurred in the like, at the Curragh, which has rendered a court-martial on two Lieutenants paracidable.

unavoidable.

THE PATTY JUAY in the Bombay Supreme Court is to be empannelled after a new system. Instead of Europeans, Portuguese, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mohammedans being kept distinct from each other in the box, as heretofore, they are to be seated indiscriminately.

MR. LUYA, many years the superintendent of St. John's market, Liver-ool, has decamped, leaving defalcations to the extent of about £3000. MR. SIDNEY HERBERT is appointed chief in a commission authorised to onsider the proper sanitary arrangements for the protection of the British oldier in India.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (says the Cork Examiner, on "authority that we have no right to question") has entered the Convext of Gorey, in the county of Wexford, as a postulant.

The Rev. P. C. Claughton has been appointed Bishop of St. Helena.

THERE IS A RUMOUR that the Government intend to apply to Parliament or a loan of £15,000,000.

DURING A PREFORMANCE AT THE PARIS OPERA COMIQUE, a few days ggo, an insane woman got over the gallery, and hung by her hands until man drew her back.

a man drew her back.

THE EXPORTS OF GUANO from the Chinchas since 1840 to all parts of the world have been little short of three millions of tons. The imports of all guanos into the United Kingdom last year were 355,000 tons.

THE HEAD MANYERSHIP OF KING EDWARD VI.'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NORWICH, has been conferred upon the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Master of Helston Grammar School.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE TO THE ISLE OF MAN will be laid next month

WHISPER BUNS ABROAD of the approaching paternity of the Duke

Malakoff.

The Hudson's Bay Company are preparing to abandon the Indian territory, Sir E. B. Lytton having refused to renew their leave and license for twenty-one years. The richest portion of British America will be now open to settlers, with its prairies; forests, mines, and fisheries.

The Order for the Engines of the New Steam Ram about to be constructed at Millwall has been given by the Admiralty to John Penn and Son. They are to be of 1230 indicated horse-power, and it is expected that they will secure to this iron-plated man-of-war a speed of fourteen knots.

THE VICTORIA CROSS has been conferred on Private Michael Murphy Military Train), Lance-Corporal Alexander Thompson, Quartermaster-ergeant John Simpson, and Private James Davis, all of the 42nd Regiment, or gallant service in India. Trivate Edward Spence, of the same regiment, ould have received the decoration had he survived.

An English Man-or-War's Man climbed the spire of the Cathedral Antwerp a few days ago, and, after sitting, outside on the weathercock some minutes, descended in safety.

A Correspondent in Greece assures the Pays that at a farewell inner given at Athens to the Grand Duke Constantine two toasts excited the loudest applause. They were, "To the success of the allied armies!" and "To the alliance of France and Russia!"

and "To the alliance of France and Russia!"

THE STEAMERS ARRIVING AT MARSHILLES FROM ITALY are crowded with passengers. The English are leaving Tuscany, the Roman States, and even Naples. Several Russian families which were in Italy have announced that they intend to pass the summer in France.

SIX MEN WERE RETURNING IN A BOAT TO CAHIRCIVEEN with seaweed, when the sea became so rough that they all stood up to throw the cargo overboard; in doing so the boat capsized, and five of them were drowned, the sixth clung to an oar, and was picked up by a boat passing at the time.

A PRIVATE SOLDIER OF THE SED LIGHT DRAGOONS, who was engaged in escorting voters to the poll at Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, having been threatened with punishment for ill-using his horse, and ordered to alight and walk into Callan, loaded his carbine with two bullets, and shot himself dead.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON intends holding two special confirmations in the metropolis, on Sundays, during the present summer, for the benefit of all young persons who are unable to attend to be confirmed on other days. The first will be held on June 26, at St. Ann's Church, Soho, at three o'clock; and the second on July 24, at Christchurch, Newgate Street, at half-past three.

three.

Ms. Freeborn, many years the British Consul in Rome, died on the 23rd ult. The business of the Consulate is conducted temporarily by Mr. Ercole, who has been employed in the office since 1831.

A ROCHDALE WEAVER, NAMED CHARDWICK, has been committed for trial charged with having personated his father (deceased) at the late election.

The Grand Duke Constantine, with the Duchess and his son, has arrived at Jerusalem. They were received with great distinction.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SUPPOSED WRECK OF ILM.S. SAPPHO, which as last seen at the entrance of Bass's Straits, in February, has proved nauccessful.

nauceessful.

A MEETING WAS HELD IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL on Monday night for the romotion of what may be designated the drinking-fountains movement. The chair was taken by Mr. Gurney, M.P., who has done so much in Lonon to supply "thirsty souls" with refreshing draughts of clear, cold water. The speech of the night was delivered by the Earl of Carlislo.

FIVE MORE GUANG ISLANDS have be roup by an American trading-ship. en discovered near the Sandwich

A GAS COMPANY HAS BEEN FORMED IN HONOLULU (South Seas). It is to upply the town with gas for fifteen years.

supply the town with gas for fifteen years.

Two Russian Frigates passed Great Yarmouth one day last week, holding a course at some distance from the shore. The frigates were heavily armed, and were going south.

The Mackerse Fisher on our eastern coasts has up to the present time been singularly unprofitable.

A Garden and Greenhouses have been formed at Washington, U.S., for the purpose of nursing and propagating the tea-plants and other valuable Chinese vegetable productions received from Mr. Fortune. The estabishment is placed under a Scotch gardener.

Baron Kureck has been definitively appointed President of the Federal Diet of Germany.

BARON KURECK has been definitively appointed President of the Federal Diet of Germany.

A DUTCH PAPER makes us acquainted with a branch of commerce of the existence of which we were not previously aware, namely, young foxes. It is stated that in the course of the last three weeks sixty-six cubs were sent from Bergen-op-Zoom to be shipped at Rotterdam for England.

The Indian Council has commissioned a Mr. Clement Markham, a relative, we believe, of the Earl of Allenborough, to proceed to South America for the purpose of procuring reeds and plants of the various kinds of cinchona or "Peruvian bark" trees, for transmission to India.

Saven Hunders and Skayt Mormon Immorants—men, women, and children—arrived in New York lately, in one vessel. One half of them were from Great Britain, the other from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Clock of the New Palace at Westminster was set in motion on Mondus; but the hands on two only of the diala acted effectually. No hour was struck, nor were the quarters chimed. The cause of the hands not acting is stated to be that the machinery by which they are turned is not of sufficient power, and that it will therefore be necessary to remove them and put up lighter ones.

M. Meissonner, the French painter, has received a commission from the

them and put up lighter ones.

M. MEISSONNER, the French painter, has received a commission from the Minister of State to paint one or two pictures illustrative of the war in Fiedment, the subject to be at the choice of the artist. M. Meissonnier will set out for Italy almost immediately.

Lord Eleon artived at his tent, Bloom Hall (N.B.), on Friday week. His health seems to bave pudited little from the climates in which he has been working so hard, though it is said be has not quite recovered from the effects of a lever caught in teylor by exposure to the sun on one occasion when his carriage broke cown.

Guyernment Amballar von Santhalar

GOVERNMENT ADVENTISE FOR SAIR by tender the spacious site known as Hull Citagel, and "nearly the whole of the foreshore adjaceent thereto, comprising an area of nearly sixty acres, and having a frontage to the river Humber of about 1000 feet."

THE ENGLISH CHAPEL IN THE RUE D'AGUESSEAU, which had been closed

or more than two years, was reopened on Sunday for the celebration of ublic worship according to the ceremonies of the Church of England.

JANE RILEY, a servant girl, has been committed for trial at Nottingham in a charge of attempting to poison her mistress and four children by diministering to them coppers in gruel.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HORSES are being supplied from England to mount he French cavalry. We have heard of one contract for 1500, and it is said to French want as many thousand.

Sir James Brooke's Loss or Fortune, and neglect (we trust only for a ime) by Government, are in some measure alleviated by a fund in progress or his benefit, which has already reached several thousand pounds.

The Inish Journals draw attention to the fact that there is no Act of arliament sanctioning volunteering in that country, an anomaly which ill soon be elevated into an Irish grievance.

Journal a Volunteer Coars does not invalidate life assurance, or claims

THE PRESENT MARQUIS OF WATERFORD has presented the Curraghmore foxhounds to the gentry of the county of Waterford who hunted with his lamented brother.

THE TYNE AND WEAR SHIPWRIGHTS remain out on strike for an advance of is. a day, and there does not seem any prospect of an immediate settlement. Nearly all the young men are leaving for her Majesty's dockyards.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS

NAPOLEON ("the Great," I mean) once exclaimed, in a sort of soliloquy, "How scarce men are!" and, throwing a glance over his vast army, officered better perhaps than any other army that the world ever saw, he declared that he could not reckon up more than half a dozen, if so many, human beings whom he thought worthy to be called men. Now, if that were true in France then, how much truer is it here in England now? for everywhere I hear that we are in danger of coming to a dead-lock for want of men to govern us. The present Government is confessedly only provisional, made up of individuals whom the country cannot recognise as its permanent rulers; for, with one or two exceptions, the occupants of Downing-street are mere mediccrities—and some of them hardly that—whom political exigency, and not their talents, has lifted into power. And then, just look at that curious letter of Lord Malmesbury. Of its reasoning I say nothing; but the fact it discloses is worthy of notice. In 1852 his Lordship had thirty-two candidates for the desirable posts of Attachés to Embassies; but now, under the system of the Civil Service examination, he has only two. Does not this fact prove the truth of the complaint that one hears everywhere, that there is just now a scarcity of men? Nor let it be supposed that this scarcity prevails only in the Conservative party, for amongst the Liberal party the same complaint is heard. For instance, how often is this remark heard—"Oh! yes, we could soon turn these fellows out; but who are we to put in? Where are your men?" And then, again, let me call your attention to that remarkable incident which occurred in 1858—I mean the gathering of those 120 malcontents over whom Mr. Charles Forster presided, in a committee-room of the House. They resolved, as you will recollect, that any future Liberal Government must be formed upon a broader basis. Now, when the illustricus chairman was asked what he meant by a broader basis, he replied, "Oh, we must have some new men!" but, when he was pushed to say what m

perhaps, it will be suggested that there must be men somewhere amongst the thirty millions of our people—if not upon the surface, then somewhere in the recesses of society—and that the present scarcity must arise from the fact that our political machinery has failed to lift them into their proper places. Well, perhaps this is so; but that supposition does not remove the difficulty. How are we to make our political machinery effective to this end;—a question which I confess that I cannot answer. The special object for which this machinery was originally made, and for which it has often been patched, and enlarged, and "improved," was this—to lift the right men into the right place; and, if it fail to do this, I cannot see what is to be done. At all events, I cannot discuss this matter here. I offer no excuse for these remarks, because amongst thoughtful politicians this scarcity of men is a common topic of conversation just now.

The Conservative whips dispute the accuracy of all the calculations of the Liberal papers as to the strength of the political parties in the House. These gentlemen say that they have 312 good men and true; then, if a vote of want of conditence should be proposed, they will have the votes of at least twenty waverers, and consequently a majority. And after carefully going over Vacher's list just published, and bringing to bear my knowledge of the members, I am strongly disposed to think that the calculations of the Conservative whips are about correct. And this view of the case is strongly confirmed by the tone of Conservation which prevails at the clubs. On the side of the Conservative where is a bout correct. And this view of the case is strongly confirmed by the tone of Conservation which prevails at the clubs. On the side of the Conservative whips are about correct. And this view of the case is strongly confirmed by the tone of Conservation which prevails at the clubs. On the side of the Conservative whips is a bout to the result of the prevails at the clubs. On the side of the Conserv

were Mr. Robert Bell and Mr. Justice Haliburton. We congratulate the intending donor on recovering his pearls from the swine which were unable to appreciate them; but must also condole with the chiterary profession on the loss which, as a body, it has sustained be obstinately and wrongheadedness of certain persons to whom, thing the slightest claim to belong to it, it has confided its affairs. Pearle are wondering at the eulogistic notice, in two large-type, led columns, which appeared in the Times last week about Mr. Asthony Trollope and his books. Mr. Trollope is probably the best of the second-rate novelists, possessing powers of shrewd observation and raphic description, a good deal of humour, and not a little coarse-less; a very clever man, but scarcely good enough for the laudation howered upon him in the Times. Why was the "Thunderer" so wall! I don't know. I only know it is said that the writer of the terrary notices in the Times is to be the editor of the Messrs, Bradbury (Exans's embryo periodical, "Once a Week." And wouldn't you te astonished if Mr. Trollope were to write a serial story in that publication?

Lord Malmesbury's remission of the rules originally laid down by the Civil Service Commissioners, requiring a certain examination to be assed by candidates for appointments under the Foreign Office, has reduced an interesting and amusing correspondence in the Times. Combtless, Jacob Omnium's solution of Lord Malmesbury's motives is rrect—that the noble Lord has four dunces of influential families of the the name of the Tyrolese patriot is spelt "Hoffer" or Hofer," or whether the final syllable of Bordeaux should be with or rithout the "a." However useful orthography may be, a correct nowledge of grammar is not necessary even to a professor of the madish language; for teste Mr. Thackeray in the current number of The Virginians. Dr. Johnson was careless enough in his grammar did in the construction of his sentences. At page 253 the great lexital pher is made to say:—"You are unacquainted with the first carelless of politeness, which is courtesy before ladies. Having crived an university education, I am surprised that you have not unded the rudiments of politeness." The "having," of course, ters to "I." And why "persistages" with two "fs", at page 243 of esame periodical? Hoffer may have one or two, according to the steen and fancy of the speaker, as Mr. Sam Weller remarks; but residage surely has only one. rd Malmesbury's remission of the rules originally laid down by

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD is grave as suits the gravity of the times, and devotes free out of nine articles to the discussion of warlike and political topics. It is a comfort to the reviewer to be assured of the reigning spirit of a harticles, however uncertain he may be as regards their sentiment, and in Blackwood even this latter uncertainty need not be felt, as the writers, so far as spirit, education, and literary power are concerned, are not to be excelled. There are, too, a pleasant placidity and a self-selficiency about their tone which are really anything but disagrecable. The late of the power are concerned, are not to be excelled. There are, too, a pleasant placidity and a self-selficiency about their tone which are really anything but disagrecable. The late of the power are concerned, and the power are concerned, and the power are concerned, where the power are concerned, where the position, which forbids the employment of coarse language, like cleirly gentle-ran whose standing in the country gives weight to their dicta, and pre-deless the necessity of enforcing them with oatls or threats. A melemanty old age, frosty but kindly, has succeeded an extremely semperate youth; and so long as Toryism exists and demands an earn in the press it cannot have a better exponent of its principles than Maga. The first article in this month's number is on a subject with which recent newspaper controversialists have made us familiar, all which called for fair and impartial notice—"Fleets and Navies." The maritime power of France is treated of in the present paper, and, as an almost necessary consequence, placed in juxtaposition with, and shanced against, our own naval resources. It is graitlying to perceive that we have infinite advantages not only in the number but in build fair to add that the inquiry seems to have been made that fair to add that the inquiry seems to have been made that fair to add that the inquiry seems to have been made that fair to add that the inquiry seems to have been THE MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD is grave as suits the gravity of the times, and devote:

responsible tenant, not an actor himself, but a shrewd, clever, appreciative gentleman, who had arranged with a dramatic author, devoted to the stage and well versed in its traditions, to be his acting manager, and who had engaged a company the equal of which had not been seen for many a day. Mr. Surling, Mr. and Mrs. Wagan, Mr. Leigh Murray, Miss Heath and Miss Murray were amongst the names spoken of. From some unknown cause the project has fallen through, and now it is said that there is some chance of Mr. Wigan, in conjunction with Mr. Arnold, taking the management of the theatre.

"Caught by the Eas" is an adaptation by Mr. Charles Selby of a French farce, which in its English dress affords opportunity for the display of much comic humour and much preposterous exaggeration by Mr. James Rogers, the most recent accession to the company at the Strand. Wildly and extravagantly absurd, the farce yet contains much practical fun, and is highly reliabed by the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Kean are reported to have received an offer of £10,000 for a year's tour through the United States at the conclusion of their managerial career.

On Whit-Monday a new comedicata, entitled "If the Cap Fits," by Messrs. Edmund Yates and H. Harrington, will be produced at the Princess's.

On the same evening a burlesque on the subject of "The Babes in

On the same evening a burlesque on the subject of "The Babes in the Wood," by Mr. Henry J. Byron, will be brought out at the ADELPHI.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The visit of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia to England terminated on Thursday, when she sailed from Gravesend in the İtoyal yacht. Her mother, the Princes Consort, and the Princess Alice, accompanied her to the pier. The town was lavishly decorated. The Princess passed a few days at Windsor, and visited several of the picture exhibitions; but, generally, appeared little in public.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,

MARGARET STREET.

The new Church of All Saints was consecrated on Saturday in the presence of "a large and influential congregation." The services were conducted by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Dean of Westminster; the Rev. Mr. Liddell, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; the Rev. F. L. Helmore, priest of the Chapel Royal; the Rev. W. Upton Richards, the incumbent, and the Rev. Messra. Cassan, Christie, and Gutch, the curates of All Saints'. The Bishop was attended by his chaplains and the Chancellor and Registrar of the diocese. Mr. Gresley, of Boyne Itil, and others of the High Church clergy also were present.

It is unnecessary to describe the form of consecration; suffice it to say

Messrs. Cassan, Christie, and Gutch, the curates of All Saints. The Bishop was attended by his chaplains and the Chancellor and Registrar of the diocese. Mr. Gresley, of Boyne Hill, and others of the High Church clergy also were present.

It is unnecessary to describe the form of consecration; suffice it to say that the ceremony was performed in the usual way, with perhaps a little more pomp than is usual on such occasions. The Holy Communion was celebrated and the sermon preached by the Bishop. This was the most time resting part of the ecremony. The text was taken from the First Epistle of St. I'aul to the Corinthians, viii. 9—"Take heed, lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling-block to them that are weak." The Bishop began by remarking that St. Paul and his fellow Apostles in their teachings had many difficulties to contend with, from the circumstances and associations of the heathen and Jewish communities out of which they were forming the Church. The people were wedded to their old superstitions and idolatries, and there was the greatest difficulty in enabling them to distinguish between truth and falsehood. But the Jews, when they were converted, were not required ontirely to relinquish their old and peculiar associations. In later times the question had been raised how far it was lawful to maintain old forms and ceremonies in the celebration of Divine worship which were considered to be connected with dangerous doctrine. At the period of the Reformation such practices were cut down root and branch. There was at that time a stern, unyielding spirit which had no regard for old associations. While, however, the Church of England did not acknowledge any other forms than those of the Book of Common Prayer and Ritual, it had no desire rudely to shock the prejudices of any whose hearts might cling to ancient usages, although he believed that Christians of the present day would act wisely in yielding neither to longings for a more splendid ceremonial, nort oa too stern zeal for simplicity of w

imposing.

The sermon was listened to with profound attention.

As we shall, next week, give our readers an illustration of All Saints. Church, we shall defer our description of the edifice, which is one of the most costly and most beautiful erected in modern times.

THE MEPTING OF PARLIAMENT.—The leader of the House of Commons scents the battle from afar. The following circular, dated "Treasury, May 23," has been issued to the supporters of the present Government:—
"Members are most particularly requested to make their arrangements so as to admit of their being sworn at the table of the House of Commons not later than the 6th of June. It is fully expected that an amendment will be proposed upon the address in answer to the Queen's speech, on Tuesday, June 7, and it is of the utmost importance that every vote should be available on that day." The 6th is fixed upon as the great political field-day. Lord Depty and Mr. Disraeli rally their chosen adherents around their dining-tables at their respective homes; while Lord Granville and Lord Palmerston effect a similar operation in Bruton-street and at Cambridge House. On the following evening the Parliamentary war will break out in the Palace at Westminster.

The Afrairs of the British Bark.—The assignces of the Royal British Bark have succeeded in arranging a pending Chancery suit, which, if pro-

Bank have succeeded in arranging a pending Chancery suit, which, if proceeded with, might have prevented the payment of another dividend for a considerable period. As this new source of litigation has been avoided, the assignees intend to pay another dividend in bankruptcy in the course of the present month.

considerable period. As this new source of hitigation has been avoided, thoughts which most likely never entered his brain—old reminerate of Dr. Dee in connection with Mortlake, fantastic thoughts of ter rivers and other personages, and, finally, a very dismal attempt at the rivers and other personages, and, finally, a very dismal attempt at the rivers and other personages, and, finally, a very dismal attempt at the rivers and other personages, and, finally, a very dismal attempt at the rivers and other personages, and, finally, a very dismal attempt at the rivers and other personages, and, finally, a very dismal attempt at the responsibility, and, though containing some fair writing, reads fet period.

Express or fire Cost of the several colonies of the first heavily, and, though containing some fair writing, reads fet period. The serial state of the serial state of the serial state of the serial state, and the response of the British Exchequer, in the year 1837, and writing. The serial state of the serial state. The serial state of the serial state. The serial state of the serial state o

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER'A POLICE SERGEANT.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT. TO MURDER. POLICE SERGEANT. A Nzoro, known by the name of "John," is charged with having made desperate attempt to murder a police sergeant named Oliver. The risoner had occupied a lodging in the neighbourhood of the Minories, te had locked himself up in his room and refused to come out, though his emaining there day after day was a cause of disgust to the other lodgers, it length attempts were made to expel him, and he in consequence made is way on to the roofs of the neighbouring houses. Several police officers ice organt Oliver, was attacked by the prisoner. They rolled over into the roof utter, where the other policeman found "John" kneeling on the constable not stabling at him with a classknife. The foremost policeman struck the assissin a tramendous blow on the head with his truncheon, stretching him ensoless. For a minute or two it was thought that he was killed, and, as always a sheeling profusely, they were both cerraed down through the and stabling at him with a clasiknife. The foremost policeman struck the assassin a tramendous blow on the head with his truncheon, stretching him senseless. For a minute or two it was thought that he was killed, and, as Oliver was bleeding profusely, they were both carried down through the house axid conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital. There it was ascertained that the black, sithough reduced for a time to a state of insensibility, had recive I no very great injury; but such was not the case with poor Oliver, who was found to have received injuries of the most dangerous description. There were seven wounds on his chest, one of which had punctured the left lung, two on his hands, and one on the back of his head. It is scarcely thought that he will recover. When taken before the magistrates, the prisoner leaned forward on the bar with an air of stupid unconcern; and, when asked if he wished to put any questions, replied, "No, I havn't; it's all true."

THE FRENCH-ENGLISH OMNIBUS COMPANY.

The report of the gerants and council of surveillance of the London General Omnibus Company adopted at the third annual meeting of the shareholders, heli at Paris on the 27th of April, is a somewhat remarkable decument. The position and proceedings of the company have at various periods attracted so much public attention, that a cursory review of some of the details now afforded may be interesting to our metropolitan readers. It appears from the revenue account for the year 1855 that the aggregate receipts were £580,867, being £22,324 less than in the year 1857—a decrease attributed to the continued competition. The expenses amounted to £556,978, leaving a balance of £23,888 designated profit. Of this sum £18,000 is to be distributed as dividend at the rate of only three france—or say half-a-crown—per share of £1; £1680 is received to meet the expenses of winding up the old French company; and £1800 is to be applied to the redemption of the expenses of "first establishment" and "leases." The monstrous charges incurred under these heads, especially the former one, hang like a millstone round the company's neck. On the credit side of the general balanne-sheet stands this item—"Good-will for omnibuses and stock purchased by the company, £242,000. A quarter of a million for the "good-will" of a business in which any man may start in competition with the company to-morrow? The cost of the "first establishment" of the undertaking figures for £97,107 11s. 9d.

Another sample of the mode in which this company's affairs have been conducted is presented in the "disappearance" of 1465 shares of £1 each held by the company. These shares formed a portion of its unissued capital. The charcholders are informed that they "disappeared in the Paris office during the exchange of certificates." The excuse for the concealment hitherto practised is stated as follows:—"Up to the present time we have officed proved, somehow, useless; for "the 1465 provisional share certificates which disappeared we

THE WATERLOO-BRIDGE MINTERY.—An Irishwoman, familiarly known as "Old Biddy," who, it will be remembered, made some strange statements lately with reference to the Waterloo-bridge mystery, has been removed from her lodgings at Plaistow to the Essex County Lunatic Asylum. "Old Biddy" stated that upon the night of the murder she was employed by two men to carry the carpet-bag in which the remains were discovered, that she launched it over Waterloo-bridge, and that she received two sovereigns for what she had done.

we sovereigns for what she had done.

Yescombe v. Landon.—We had hoped that we should never again have heard of the libel case Yescombe v. Landor; but, the poet having left the country without paying either the damages or the costs, further proceedings on the part of the plaintiffs became necessary. They ascertained that a valuable estate, called Ipsley Court, was held in trust for Mr. Landor, and they appealed to the Court of Chancery for power to stop the rents until the demand was satisfied. The Vice-Chancellor ordered the rents to be impounded.

The Enfield Factory.—The total sum expended at the Enfield Factory from the let of April, 1858, to the 31st of March, 1859, inclusive, was—For buildings, £9335 6s. 9d.; machinery, £2908 18s. 2d.; stores, £41,241 15s.; salaries, £2514 15s. 8d.; wages, £91,526 6s. 10d.; and mixellaneous expenditure, £2669 19s. 3d., making a total of £153,218 1s. 9d. The number of musket rifles, made by machinery, complete, and delivered into store within the same period from Enfield, was 57,256.

THE DERBY.

The Derby Day was this year as brilliant in every respect as could be desired. The day was fine, the company on the course more numerous than ever was known, and the race exciting. In the first race of course there was little interest. People only looked at it because they were tired of looking at one another, just as they do now and then at "Jane Shore" on a boxing-night before the pantomime. A little interval and again the course was cleared, and the excitement begins to rise. By-and-by, amid a hum of expectation and anxiety, "the" horses came out of the paddock in twos and threes. Promised Land is watched with breathless interest by thousands as he skims over the ground, looking, as he is, one of the most perfect racehorses that ever strode upon the Downs. He is followed at a little distance by Musjid, who, with his immense stride, seems going faster than is prudent before a great contest. Trumpeter, Electric, Ticket-of-Leave, and a host of others come in the wake, with long taper limbs, bounding over the sward like grey-hounds, and their coats groomed till they glitter like metal in the sun. After a rather long scamper they return in twos and threes, quite as fast, some of them, as they ran in the great race afterwards. The excitement grows deeper and deeper as they range themselves at the starting-pest, where a good deal of difficulty is experienced in getting them into line, so much so that it is twenty minutes to four ere the flag falls definitively, and, amid a deep silence, away they go, emerging in a few seconds on the top of the hill in a cluster which apparently a sheet would suffice to cover. Another second and the cry is "Hate off!" and the vast multitude, looking white with upturned faces, stand bareheaded in the sun. The horses sweep by like a whirlwind, and, almost within a minute, the Derby is run and won.

Electric and Lord of the Manor were the first to show in advance, but on going up the hill Gallus and Lord of the Manor were seen leading the way, with Promised Land, Nimrod, Re

bin. The lot was soon righted, and Marjal water upon fromteen canal to about the half distance, where he came out and won by half a length—Ticket-of-Leave second, Trampeter third, Promised Land fourth. Marionette was fifth, Defender sixth, Newcastle seventh, Gamester eighth, Gladiolus and Sir Hercules next. The last lot comprised Schuloff, Electric, Lovett, Lord of the Manor, Nimtod, and Balmanon.



LEOPOLD II., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

LEOPOLD II., GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

CUR readers are aware that only a month since Florence was the scene of a drama unexampled in the world—a bloodless revolution. Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, refused the solicitations of his army and his ministers to unite with Piedmont in the struggle for Italian independence. He objected to declare war against Austria, and declined to abdicate in favour of his son, whom it was proposed to proclaim as Ferdinand IV. He decided to quit Tuscany with his family, and left without making any provision for a legal and regular Government. "The Tuscans," said he, "may do as they please." Leopold II., the second son of the Grand Duke Ferdinand III., was born at Florence in 1797 in troublesome times, for only two years after his birth his father was driven from his States by the French. He passed the early years of his life at Wurzburg, which at the peace of Lunéville in 1803 had been ceded to his father. Here he received an Italian and French education and became learned in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in the various sciences, devoting himself particularly to mathematics with remarkable success. On the fall of Napoleon in 1814 his father was restored to Florence, and in 1817 Leopold married the Princess Anne, daughter of Maximilian of Saxony, and after her death was united to the Princess Marie Antoinette, daughter of Francis, first King of the Two Sicilies. In June, 1824, he succeeded his father, and during the long period of Continental misgovernment,

which extended from 1815 to 1848, it is to the honour of Leopold II. that his was the most liberal rule throughout Italy. Always mindful of his people, he was ever alive to their material wants, and never forgot their moral and intellectual welfare. He established schools where they were needed, and aimed seriously to improve the educational institutions of the country. He reorganised the administration of justice, patronised scientific undertakings, founded various philanthropic institutions, and constructed some of the best roads and bridges in Italy. Under Leopold Tuscany became the envied of all the Italian States; and when, in 1848, the political tempest burst over his duchy, he declared himself anxious to co-operate in effecting all possible ameliorations, and for a time appeared likely to weather the storm which was agitating nearly every part of Central Europe. It was not, however, to be expected that he should discourage anti-monarchical ideas; nor, as a prince of the house of Austria, was he likely to view with favour the attempts to wrest Lombardy from the should in the course of time, he could no longer hold his position, and was compelled to withdraw, to await the subsidence of political feeling and the march of events. A republic was proclaimed during his absence, but it was of brief duration; the Austrians, who had been everywhere victorious, were indisposed to tolerate any such form of government in a neighbouring State, and Leopold returned to his capital, where he was well received by his subjects, and shortly afterwards entered into a convention by which it was agreed that 10,000 Austrian soldiers should occupy Tuscany and support the authority of the Sovereign, who, however, had little or no power left him, for the duchy was really governed by Marshal Radetzky.

The late Grand Duke Leopold is a prince of considerable mental attainments, of somewhat liberal ideas, agreeable in manner, and a patron of literature and art.

GHOLAM MOHAMMED, SON OF TIPPOO SULTAUN.

PRINCE Mohammed Sultaun (surnamed Prince Gholam Mohammed) is a son of the famous Tippoo Sultaun who was killed on the field of battle, at the head of his army, in the year 1799. At the time of his father's death Prince Gholam Mohammed was about four years old. The date of his birth is March, 1795; he is consequently at the present time sixty-four years of age. The Prince is about five feet six inches in height, and is inclined to embonpoint. He has a very agreeable and remarkably expressive countenance, and is a man of very considerable ability. From his early acquaintance and association with English gentlemen the Prince speaks our language with fluency, and he has the reputation of having written in English memoirs of his father and his grandfather (the renowned Hyder Ali Khan, who, in point of greatness, equalled in many respects Runjeet Sing, of the Punjaub). Unlike most Mohammedans, he is utterly free from any religious prejudices, and in Calcutta his purse was always open to relieve persons of every seet when they were in difficulties, or when they wished to erect any place of worship. The Prince is an excellent Persian scholar, and has in that language, as well as in Urdu, written several historical works, which are much esteemed by native princes, nobles, and gentlemen throughout India.

The Prince has erected many valuable edifices and several mesowasia.

The Prince has erected many valuable edifices and several mosques in Calcutta, where he is a great favourite, especially with the European community, in consequence of his utter want of estentation, and the good taste he always exhibited on public occasions.

The Prince is accompanied to England by his eldest son (one of four), Shahzada Mohammed Feroze Shah, who is about forty years of age; also by his grandson (on his daughter's side), Prince Feroze Buckt, who is now nearly eighteen. Both of these Princes speak English very fluently; but as yet they are not so easy in the maze of European society as they will be after a prolonged residence in this country.

country.

In Calcutta the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun are familiarly known as "the Mysore Princes," and a military officer is invariable.



ON THE COURSE AT EPSOM. 44 I CAN TAKE 3 TO 1 AGAINST PROMISED LAND."

appointed as their superintendent, on a staff salary of five or six hundred rupees per mensem (£720 a year). This office is, to all intents and purposes, a sinecure, the duties consisting in merely paying a daily visit to a palatial residence at Russipuglah, some three miles distant from Calcutta, and in the Alipore district. The pension of Prince Ghoolam Mohammed is about £500 per month; and each of his four sons receive £200 per month. This may seem a very noble income, but it is not so, considering the number of retainers which consistent with their rank and dignity, they cannot dispense with,



THE DERBY: LEAVING THE PADD CX.

and the vast territory which fell into the hands of the British on the death of Tippoo Saib, to say nothing of the jewels and the gold and silver which became the "spoils of war." Amongst the jewels was the famous "Bird of Paradise," formed of brilliants and other costly stones. It is now, we believe, at Windsor Castle. There was also the peacock throne, which belonged to Hyder Ali Khan.

Of the object of Prince Gholam Mahommed's visit to England we are not informed; but we have been assured, on excellent authority, that he is not an Eastern "grievancemonger," and that whatever claims (if any) he may have to urge on the British Government will be founded on justice and equity, and represented in the spirit and feeling of an independent and honourable man.

Amongst the officers who, at various times, held the appointment of "superintendent of the Mysore Princes" were the late Captain Reid, of the Bengal Cavalry, and an Aide-de-Camp of Lord Auckland; the late Brigadier Mayne, who died in Egypt; and the late Captain Maclean, a son-inlaw of the late General Gilbert, and an Aide-de-Camp of Lord Ellenborough.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The tardy advance of summer has this year had the effect of delaying the adoption of that light and elegant style of costume which at this season usually enlivens our fashionable drives and promenades. In Paris too, where summer generally commences with the month of May, the chilly and variable weather has warned the votaries of fashion of the danger of hastily throwing aside their cashmere shawls or velvet mantelets. Now, however, a genial change of temperature may fairly be depended on, and dresses of muslin, barège, and other light materials, are no longer hors described in the season. Many dresses of thin textures are made with narrow instead of broad flounces. Sometimes the dress is made with two skirts, having four or five narrow flounces at the edge of each. At other times the flounces are disposed on one skirt only, in clusters or groups, with intermediate spaces. The dresses of mohair, which have been so extremely fashionable during the spring, are not yet wholly laid aside. The most favourite style of making them is with a double skirt, the upper one trimmed with a broad row of sarcent ribbon.

Bonnets, though perhaps not absolutely larger in size than those of the past season, are decidedly worn more forward on the head. The most fashionable materials for bonnets are French or English chip, white crinoline, or the latter material in combination



GHOLAM MOHAMMED, SON OF TIPPOO SULTAUN .- (FROM A PICTURE PAINTED IN CALCUITA BY MARSHALL CLANTON.)

with "fancy straw. In ordinary out-door costume bonnets are generally trimmed on the outside simply with ribbon; the under trimming may consist either of small bows of ribbon or sprigs of flowers. Bonnets for a higher style of costume are made of crèpe lisse, with blonde and other light trimming, intermingled with a profusion of exquisite flowers, and not unfrequently feathers.

For silk mantelets the shawl form is preferred. In Paris, china crape shawls are extremely fashionable. with 'fancy straw. In ordinary

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Robe of Azof-green silk, with double skirt. A row of passementerie buttons, encircled by black lace, ornaments the front, extending over both skirts, and graduating in size from the waist downward. The corsage is high and plain. The sleeves are of the bell form, but sufficiently wide at the ends to admit of very full under-sleeves of worked muslin. Bonnet of white chip, ornamented at each side with tufts of reed foliage. Strings of white ribbon striped with green. Small collar of worked muslin.

Fig. 2. Dress of white muslin, with seven narrow flounces, ornamented with needlework. The corsage is high, and trimmed up the front and round the throat by a pliese of muslin, scalloped at the edge and finished with buttonhole stitch. A ceinture of pink sarcenet ribbon is fastened in a bow, with long flowing ends, in front of the waist. The loose jacket worn over this dress is one of the latest Parisian novelties, and is called the veste Zouave. It is made of muslin, the same as the dress, and is trimmed with small pattes of needlework, beneath which are runnings of pink ribbon. A round Leghorn hat, trimmed with bows of pink and black ribbon tastefully blended together.

Fig. 3. Dress of glace silk, of a pale mauve colour, shaded with white. The skirt is ornamented with three rows of trimming, formed of narrow plaitings of mauve-coloured ribbon and white white. The skirt is ornamented with trimming corresponding with that on the skirt of the dress. The sleeves are formed of one puff, beneath which is a trimming of bouillonne of tulle and lace. The head-dress consists of a round of lace, placed very backward on the head, and ornamented with roses without leaves.

ornamented with roses without leaves.
Fig. 4. Robe with double skirt of maize-coloured gauze. The lower skirt has seven narrow flounces, edged with white blonde. The upper skirt is also trimmed with narrow flounces, but, instead



FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

of being disposed in straight rows, they are arranged in pyramidal groups, each group surmounted by a bow of maize ribbon. Over the corsage is a shawl berthe of tulle bouillonné edged with blonde, and between the bouillonnés are disposed small ornaments of cerise-coloured velvet. Long hanging Isabeau sleeves of tulle ornamented with cerise-coloured velvet in the same style as the berthe. The coiffure à la Peruvienne consists of a net ef cerise colour and gold.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

review. Long nangang issues seeves of unite ornamented with cervale coloured veited in the same style as the berthe. The confure h in Peruvienne consists of a net of cerise colour and gold.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Grafiant, the much-contested baritone, who, by causing the recent legal proceedings is re, has done so much harm to Mr. Gye, Mr. E. T. Smith, and hinself, made his restrict at the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday last in Flotow's "Martha." We have already recorded our opinion as to the merits and demerits of that work. It is not worthly of the magnificent resources of the Royal Italian Opera, but it contains a great deal of lively music especially suited for manufacturers of polkas and quadrilles. The part of the soprano is worthless, as is sufficiently clear now that it is sustained by a vocalist of only ordinary talent. All the soprano's solo music, with the exception of "The Last Rose," is seemfatilly unvocal, and scarcely contains one phrase of true melody from beginning to end. The tenor has a very commonplace air to singing in the first act, and rather an effective one, of which the final strain rises to passion, in the third. The contraito has a lively but slightly vulgar quadrillering the strain of the subschanal in special praise of "porter-beer," as the original has it, which has become popular, and which we are told is imitated from an old English air. The baritone's second solo, which, like the contraito's air, was added by Herr Flotow to the original socre when "Martha" was produced at the Italian Theatre in Paris, is weak and commonplace. On the other hand, some of the concerted music is cleverly written, especially the unaccompanied quartet which closes the first act, and of which the melody is copird, though not too closely, from the duet in the "Pré aux Clercs," and the suite of quartets with which the second act commences. The composer has not even attempted to with a result of the other parts. It is a suite of the presents
"Traviata." She is a very brilliant vocalist, and her acting is marked by intelligence and feeling. Without speculating as to what she can and what she cannot do, we will simply state that she sings the music of Violetta admirably.

"The Barber of Seville" was produced on Thursday at Drury Lane, with Mongini as Count Almaviva, Badiali as Figaro, Marini as Bartolo, Lanzoni as Basil, and Mdlle. Guarducci as Rosina. From Signor Mongini's performances in the "Sonnambula" and in "Rigoletto" no one would have expected him to distinguish himself much in Rossini's music, above all in such a florid part as that of Almaviva. This young and vigorous tenor has a triad of upper notes which are resonant and brilliant in the extreme, but on which he depends too much for his effects. Mongini knows no greater pleasure than suddenly to shout out an A or a G, or, perhaps, even a B, with a facility and force which no other tenor could exhibit. Then, as if suffering from a reaction, he will sing indifferently, to say the least, until some other opportunity of distinguishing himself occurs and spurs him into renewed efforts and to fresh Gs and As, or even Bs. Still Mongini has in him the materials of a great dramatic singer, and, as it is, he not unfrequently sings admirably almost through an entire performance. The part of Almaviva, however, is quite unsuited to him. Mdlle. Guarducci is certainly the best Rosina of the day, with the exception, perhaps, of Alboni, who, however, can neither look nor act the part like the new mezzo-soprano of the Drury Lane Opera.

Madame Puzzi's annual matinée, which used formerly to take place as a matter of course at Her Majesty's Theatre, was given last Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms. The chief "attractions" were Mdlle. Guarducci of the rich liquid tones, and Mdlle. Sarolta of the pretty face. Not, however, that the former has no personal recommendations, for she has many, and it is not our fault if the wonderful charm of her voice diverts attention from them. Nor is the latter without great v

has this negative merit, which in the midst of the charlatanism that surrounds us becomes a positive one—she never seeks to astonish her audience. Her playing is full of sentiment, but she refrains from announcing that such is the case by indulging in sentimental attitudes. The distinctive charms of her execution, as it appears to us, are delicacy and grace, qualities in which Miss Goddard is unrivalled. Equally remarkable, however, is her rendering of cantabile passages, which he markable, however, is her rendering of cantabile passages, which here the story it is by no means clearly made out. If it be not, we must be content to await the arrival of an interpreter. Mr. F. Stone's third picture, "Friend-ship Endangered" (201), is a return to his old namby-pamby style of boudoir sentiment, upon which we cannot congratulate him. We had hoped the invigorating sea breezes of the Pas de Calais had quite eradicated those rickety symptoms from his constitution. has this negative merit, which in the midst of the charlatanism that surrounds us becomes a positive one—she never seeks to astonish her audience. Her playing is full of sentiment, but she refrains from announcing that such is the case by indulging in sentimental attitudes. The distinctive charms of her execution, as it appears to us, are delicacy and grace, qualities in which Miss Goddard is unrivalled. Equally remarkable, however, is her rendering of cantabile passages, which she may be fairly said to sing on the piano. The last of Miss Goddard's concerts takes place on Friday next.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

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(FOURTH NOTICE.)

Our young painters would seem greatly in want of some definite guiding principle in their treatment of modern subjects. The laudably prevalent desire to illustrate the life-poetry of this important, struggling nineteenth century (an ambition of which so many pleasing examples adorn the walls of the present year's exhibition) cannot be said to have yet produced fruit of a satisfactory description. It is very evident that we are to have no more Hogarths. Satire and humour-except some mild and homely varieties of the latter—have been long since driven from the studios to support themselves humbly, in a pictorial sense, by the etcher's needle and the wood-draughtsman's pencil. The successes of such men as Messrs. Solomon, Faed, O'Neil, and Noel Paton in the field of dramatic story and sentiment would point to the hope that some of the more respectable qualities of Greuze and of Wilkie may be employed to strengthen the growth of our rising school. But works of this character, we would submit, require the aid of a certain inventive faculty, of which pictorial art should be wholly independent. A picture should be interesting from inherent qualities without the extraneous recommendation of carrying along with it the condensed plot of a novel or melodrama. Men who combine the various ingenuities requisite for the successful production of this kind of work will always be scarce; while their undue encouragement must inevitably bring into the field an ignoble army of mawkishly facile imitators, whereof the advance guard may be already seen crowding our galleries and printshop windows most ominously. Mere literal record of every-day occurrences has proved, so far, a failure. In this department the mere photographer can compete triumphantly with the ablest painter. Our black coats and our anxious faces, our angular railway stations, factories, and streets, and our coldly convenient dwelling-houses do not lend themselves happily to pictorial effect. Such conventional dra

modern English life are not propitious to improvement in English art, or else that the resources of a valuable mine have not yet been properly explored and appreciated.

Mr. O'Neil's remarkably interesting picture, "Home Again" (400), is an illustration of our meaning, of which the present exhibition furnishes many more examples. The subject of this work has been pretty well ventilated by our daily contemporaries. It is a sequel to the same artist's "Eastward Ho!" exhibited two years ago, and represents the return of some of the military heroes whom the earlier picture showed us in the act of embarking. It is quite equal to its predecessor; in many respects, we think, superior. Yet we feel that the artist, in both works, has been hampered by the conscious difficulty of making his modern people—warriors and human sufferers though they be—sufficiently interesting for his exacting audience. He has sacrificed all to his drama. He must needs crowd together so many incidents of wounded hero, anxious wife, proud mother, despairing widow, and so forth, for the gratification of what Charles Lamb calls "our uneasy moral sense," that he has been fain to neglect the painter's great duty of rendering properly the natural phenomena of atmosphere and colour. We did not want all these variously-excited people, or one-fifth of their number. It fatigues us to make their acquaintance—to have to rejoice or mourn with so many. We would rather have concentrated our sympathies on a single group, which would have told the story just as well, and the labour of composing which might have left the artist more freshness and vigour of perception to comprehend the true breezy effect of epen-river scenery than he has displayed in this laborious, clever, eminently heart-stirring, but undeniably gloomy and colourless picture.

Mr. F. B. Barwell, in "Parting Words" (950), strives to interest

than he has displayed in this laborious, clever, eminently heart-stirring, but undeniably gloomy and colourless picture.

Mr. F. B. Barwell, in "Parting Words" (950), strives to interest us in the departure of a railway train. The scene is the waiting-room of a great terminus, and his characters are, of course, component parts of a most bewildering jumble of heterogeneous episodes proper to the occasion. All is excellently painted; but was it a subject for painting at all? We think not. The ignoble hurry and discomfort of a train's departure are nuisances we do not care to be reminded of. We have no time to study character on these occasions. We are too busy thinking of our seat, our ticket, the labelling of our luggage—perhaps of the accident just telegraphed as having happened to the last down train. A railway terminus, say what you will, is an unsightly edifice; and the only excuse for getting into a railway carriage at all is the admirable facility it affords you for getting out of it, at the end of your journey, sooner than any other known form of conveyance. Certainly, the rail is not a picturesque invention.

Mr. Marcus Stone successfully appeals to our sympathies on behalf

only excuse for getting into a railway carriage at all is the admirable facility it affords you for getting out of it, at the end of your journey, sooner than any other known form of conveyance. Certainly, the rail is not a picturesque invention.

Mr. Marcus Stone successfully appeals to our sympathies on behalf of the wearers of brown frock-coats, policemen's uniforms, and modern rags of a more popular character, by a very good story picture, called "Silent Pleading" (456). A country gentleman, who has been leading the police through his grounds on the scent of some burglar, poacher, tramp, pauper, or otherwise criminal personage, is touched to come across the hunted fugitive asleep, from exhaustion, in the snow, with an infant in his arms. The gentleman, with a compassionate gesture, checks the movement of the nearest officer to disturb the culprit's slumbers, and evidently meditates "staying proceedings." The story, which is good in idea, explains itself perfectly without assistance from the catalogue; and the work, as a whole, constitutes a most enviable triumph for so young an artist.

Mr. Frank Stone—more wary in his elder generation than his promising but yet inexperienced son—confines himself to familiar scenes, where he can always depend upon the powerful aid of glowing sunlight, salt-sea air, ruddy faces, and brilliant costumes; but, sooth to say, Mr. Stone has only succeeded in painting one good picture this year. We allude to a little gem called "The First Voyage" (440). The hero is a tiny representative of the Boulogne fishing interests, aged perhaps six, who has just been equipped for his first trip out to sea in his father's boat. He is all triumph, trepidation, and trousers. Mother, brethren, and playmates assist at the important ceremony of his embarkation with varied feelings of anxiety, awe, and envy. The same artist's larger picture of "A Little too Late" (562), also a Boulogne coast scene, we are compelled to speak of in terms of disapprobation. It is obscure in subject and most feeble in e

A FRAUDULENT GRAND MASTER.

Mr. Geonge Terry, a man of about fifty years of age, was regarded as one of the most successful and trustworthy tradesmen in the borough of Leeds. In 1836 he became connected with the Order of Old Fellows, and, by his apparently sincere attention to the interests of the society, he was in 1839 appointed Grand Master, and in that capacity became treasurer for the was also treasurer for the Leeds district, comprising nearly fifty lodges; treasurer for his own local lodge; and chairman and treasurer of the Whow and Orphan Fund. A loan society, bearing the title of the Odd Fellows, and Mr. Terry was appointed treasurer of this. It was fondly believed that in that hands everything would be safe and prosperous; and so great was the confidence reposed in him that, until recently, the business of the society was left entirely to him. About fifteen years since the members of the order for the Leeds district presented him with a silver watch and guard; and five years ago the General Order made him a present of a gold lever watch, worth twenty guineas, and a purse of thirty guineas. His portrait was engraved at the expense of the order, as a mark of respect. Numbers of his admired at the expense of the order, as a mark of respect. Numbers of his admired possessed themselves of his picture, and now many of the engravings are distributed through the Police Courts as a guide to his apprehension; for Mr. Terry has absconded, and is a defaulter to the tune of some four of five thousand pounds.

The manner in which he obtained most of this money was simple enough. A depositor brought his £100, £30, or £10, as the case may be. Mr. Terry received it, gave the depositor a memorandum-book with an entry of the amount, but failed to enter the sum in the books of the society. In order to avoid discovery, he regularly paid the depositors their interest, at the rate of 5 per cent.—this being the amount he alieged the society was making. By-ano-by he proceeded to bolder practice, of which here is an instance:—

SUICIDAL END OF DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

SUICIDAL END OF DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.

There has been an inquest of a very painful character on the body of Andrew Hudleston, the son of a surgeon in Holloway, who committed suicide by taking a dose of prussic acid. The young man was found dead in a field off the Holloway road, on the 26th uit., with books and various articles about him, and a letter addressed to the jury who might sit upon the body accusing his father of negligence. This letter was read by the jury in private, but not made public, being considered foreign to the real issue. Deceased had been half "lodging" with Mr. Close, an oilman in Pleasant Row, who had taken him in out of charity on the 11th of April. His father had oifered, through Mr. Close, to pay his fare down to Dover, where his mother lived, that he might see if she would do anything for him, but had refused to communicate with him directly. Deceased sail his father would not carry him through the necessary preparation for his profession, and he had nothing to live for. There was nothing strange or irregular in his habits.

Mr. Holmes Cooke and Mr. Mitchell had made a post-mortem examination, and could trace no sign of mental disease. It was alleged that the deceased had slept in the new Cattle Market, and had only a penny loaf to subsist on for three days; and, from duplicates found upon him, it was evident he had been pledging such articles as only a person in extremity of distress would so dispose of.

Mr. Hudleston, the father, said that in consequence of dissolute and angry habits his son had ceased to live with him since January, 1858. He had carried a knife about, and threatened to murder him. It was stated that the father had ordered his man not to allow his son to enter the stabes to sleep, and that the cause of quarrel was, partly, the son's visiting his mother; but no extraneous questions were allowed to be gone into.

Among the papers found on deceased was one apprising him of a situation of £40 a year, with board and lodging, which, the coroner said, would go to show tha

DARING ESCAPE FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Last week a description of a man (a German) was given at the different police stations who had absconded from his lodgings, at No. 1, Tenter Street North, Goodman's Fields, carrying with him two gold and silver watches. A man answering the description was observed by Crouch, detective officer, to pass over Shooter's Hill, and later in the day a telegraphic message was dispatched to Chatham requesting that the man might be taken into custody. Crouch proceeded to Chatham, took charge of the prisoner, and at once started for London with him, taking at the Tilbury station a second-class carrage. While the train was in motion the prisoner kept in conversation with the officer, but, about a mile from the Minories station, he suddenly rose from his seat, opened the carriage door, and jumped out. The officer, however, succeeded in catching one of the skirts of his coat, which he held fast in his hand until he got bruised and stunned by a blow from some empty carriages. On recovering nimself Crouch found the skirt of the man's coat in the carriage, and saw his late prisoner make his way over the parapet of the railway, leaving his hat upon the line!

A Warning to Landlores.—"I shall be glad," says a correspondent

On recovering immself Crouch found the shirt of the man's coat in the carriage, and saw his late prisoner make his way over the parapet of the railway, leaving his hat upon the line!

A WARNING TO LANDLORDS.—"I shall be glad," says a correspondent of the "Times!" "if you will make known the following expose of the last new trick to rob houses:—A well-dressed young man, who might be mistaken for a gentleman, applies to the agent or landlord for permission to see a handsomely-furnished house—'it is quite necessary that it should be an abode above the average run.' This person walks through the roems, expresses his approval, and, at a convenient opportunity, pretends to have dropped his glove up stairs, or sends a message to the landlord, or makes some other excuse to procure the absence of the servant, and the moment he is left alone he darts into any apartment where he has already noticed plate or other valuables, and purloins them; then, resuming his station, he is enabled to leave with much politeness, unsuspected till he has got safety off. This thief is a young man, about twenty-five years of age, wearing a sandy-coloured moustache, and rather below the middle size."

Religious Sisterioods at Oxford.—A correspondent of the Dally News farmishes that journal with some extracts from the letters of one of the Sisters, published in "Facts and Documents," the pamphlet so angrily denounced by the archdeacons and rural deans of Oxford. Here they are:—"I have heard with much regret that you have been displeased with Miss Arthur, in consequence of your daughter hearing of the Sisterhood which, by permission of the bishop of the diocese, I am forming in this city."

"I am, and always have been, a member of the Church of England, and I am employed in works of mercy under the direction of the bishop of the diocese, I am forming in this city."

"I am, and always have been, a member of the Church of England, and I am employed in works of mercy under the direction of the bishop of the diocese, I am forming in this city."

"

ject is useless."

Common Sense in the Indian Burkau.—Sir Charles Trevelyan's first and at Madras has been to issue an order which, though it will appear simple enough to our readers, seems to Indian officials a measure of Jacobin addictiv. He has prohibited the transmission of official records to the India House unless they are of some importance. Hitherto, every letter, no matter how insignificant, every dispatch, and every order have gone home to the India House in triplicate. So enormous has the correspondence become that the greater portion is never read for years, and orders return "approved" three years after they have been executed.

LAW AND CRIME.

On Monday last Mr. Serjeant Shee moved upon fidavits for the discharge from custody of the Rev. Ir. Roberts, a Roman Catholic priest, committed pon attachment for neglecting to obey or file a proper attachment for neglecting to obey or file a proper Mr. Roberts, a Roman Catholic priest, committed upon attachment for neglecting to obey or file a proper return to a writ of habeas corpus commanding him to produce Mary Anne M'Donnell, a child of twelve years, said to be detained by him from her father. We have already (last week) detailed the circumstances of the case under which the attachment was issued. Mr. Reberts, having had opportunity to reflect under incarceration upon the rights of a parent and the power of English law, has wisely chosen to withdraw from the contest and to procure the return of the child to her father. He also enters upon an attempted vindication of his former return, which Lord Campbell stigmatised as "evasive, illegal, and untrue." The vindication is just that which everybody might have seen, through the transparency of the excuses formerly alleged, and therefore its avowal does not perhaps benefit the reverend gentleman much. He denies that the child was in his power; says that he did not think it his duty to take active steps to procure her delivery to her father; that he felt conscientious objections to roluntarily requiring information as to her whereabouts; and that on Thursday week he did not know where she was. Nevertheless, it appears clear that her secretion was not without his authority; that had he wished to know where she was he might have done so; that his ignorance was perfectly voluntary; and that the was a primary cause of her absence. The Mr. Roberts, a he wished to know where she was he might have done so; that his ignorance was perfectly voluntary; and that he was a primary cause of her absence. The matter was not quite cleverly enough managed, and the Rev. Mr. Roberts is condemned in the costs of the transaction; taxed at £52 18s. 3d. Perhaps Mary Anne having reached her father's home may remain there, and perhaps such a matter may not be better arranged another time.

Application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule calling upon the Mayor of Lyme Regis to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for willful misfeasance as returning officer at the late election. By statute,

should not be filed against him for wilful misfeasance as returning officer at the late election. By statute, the pell for the election at Lyme Regis was directed to commence at eight a.m., and terminate at four p.m. The Mayor happened to be at once a solicitor, a wine-merchant, and the steward of Colonel Pinney, one of the candidates. At half-past three on the day of election there appeared just 150 votes for each candidate, and the list of voters seemed to be exhausted. An elector, named Thomas Miller, an innkeeper, had, however, been seen about the town in a state of vacil-An elector, named Thomas Miller, an innkeeper, had, however, been seen about the town in a state of vacillation. Miller, besides his general uncertainty in political opinions, seems to have been famed for his procrastination; and in the present instance would not probably, if unassisted, have made up his mind as to which way he would vote any time until long enough after the close of the poll. Discovered, however, at three minutes before that eventful period, and assisted in his political bias by one of the Colonel's partisans, who somewhat hurried him by dragging him forcibly along, and from another who aided his resolution by pushing him from behind, Miller might, perhaps, yet have decided the election but for his persistency in dubitation. He turned to his supporters, while yet yet have decided the election but for his persistency in dubitation. He turned to his supporters, while yet close to the booth, and expostulated with them on the uselessness of his attempting to vote, as the time had already expired. While the argument was being pursued the clock struck four. The beadle, at the first stroke of the bell, discharged a piece of artillery kept loaded for the purpose, and the election, legally, was ended. It is said that the Mayor, notwithstanding, took the vote of Miller, upon Colonel Pinney saying, "If you don't, you'll lose me my election." Such is a state of facts disclosed upon affiliavits, on which a rule to show cause was granted. It remains which a rule to show cause was granted. It remains only for us to add that such affidavits are entirely ex

which a rule to show cause was granted. It remains only for us to add that such affidavits are entirely exparte, and that, until they are answered upon the other side, it would be unjust to form an opinion adverse to any party concerned.

There is a certain lecture-hall in Philpot Street, Commercial Road East, where lectures are delivered every Sunday in the following order:—In the morning a violent Scotch person named Hepburn delivers discourses in favour of religion; in the afternoon he vacates in favour of teetotallers; and in the evening the hall is occupied by the London Secular Society, whose secretary swears that he believes in the Holy Scriptures, and whose "secularism," which we have hitherto understood to be the most modern synonym for infidelity, it might therefore be difficult to define. Such as it is, Mr. Hepburn considers its purpose to be that of converting the lecture-hall into a "blasphemy-shop," and considers himself bound to oppose its proceedings not only by his oratory but by force of arms. Last Sunday, in his zeal for his creed, Mr. Hepburn publicly announced his intention to have "ajolly row to-night." He mustered the faithful, and, bursting open the doors of the hall by a combined rush of his followers, dashed in among the "secularists." The strong-minded female person who at the time was quietly upsetting conventionalities from the rostrum became alarmed. Another lady of more excitable nerves screamed to be let out, under some vague idea of probable personal injury. One of the faithful laid about him right and left with that exseedingly exangelical weapon the umbrella, with which he put the initiels to shame and defeat, and Hepburn crowned the disorder generally by a continuous volley of such language as is ordinarily rendered seedingly evangelical weapon the umbrella, with which he put the infidels to shame and defeat, and Hepburn crowned the disorder generally by a continuous volley of such language as is ordinarily rendered by police reporters in expressive dashes. Half a dozon of the azgressors were captured by the police, and on their examination next day before the magistrate one of them only—a dealer in sweetstuff—was discharged. Mr. Hepburn, with the others, was committed for trial upon a charge of creating a riot. It transpired during the proceedings that scenes more or less violent occur weekly at the hall. There is, as an elderly female neighbour expressed it, no comfort there on the Sabbath. Mr. Hepburn commences to preach at elever n.m., and sends round his cap for coppers at one. The Sabbath, there, is not one of peace. John Brown, described as a lawyer, in the Temple, was sharged, on remand, with a violent assault upon a married woman, whom he had struck in the face with a cricket-bat. It appeared that defendant, who was by his own witness's admission not exactly sober, was returning from cricketing with two friends on the evening of the 19th. A disturbance took place between this party and another, of which complainant was one, and the defendant committed the offence charged. He was at once overpowered by a crowd, who, in their indignation at his conduct, threw him down, and kicked him severely. The poor woman's types were contused, her head swelled, and her teeth le sened and broken by the blow. The officer in charge

of the case lays some blame upon the party of com-plainant, who, he says, were greatly misconducting themselves, and apparently clearing the pavement, ten minutes before the affray. The only notice the intel-ligent officer appears to have taken of this conduct was to turn the light of his bull's-eye upon them. The defendant has been committed for trial.

POLICE.

POLICE.

More Parchial Defaulters.—A gentlemanly-looking man, who gave the name of William Wellington Turner, aged forty-five, described on the charge-sheet as a tax-collector, residing at No. 4, Canonbury Villas, Highbury, was brought up on a warrant by Police-constable Randall, 172 N, one of the warrant-officers of the court, and charged before Mr. Corrie, "for that he hath, within the space of six calendar months last past, at the parish of Islington, feloniously embezzled divers sums of money, to the amount of £700 and upwards, received by him for and on account of the vestry of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, his masters and employers," &c.

Mr. Layton, Vestry-clerk of Islington, attended for the prosecution; and there were also present a large number of gentlemen connected with the parish.

Evidence having been adduced,
The prisoner, in a low tone of voice, asked the magistrates to take bail for his future appearance. He had not attempted to escape or to go sway, but had waited and met the charge. Some of his friends would perhaps come forward now and assist him out of his difficulties.

Mr. Layton said the question of bail he would leave in the hands of the magistrate. For his part, he wished the prisoner had paid the money.

Mr. Corrie said—If you say it is a case for bail, I will take it.

Mr. Layton—I shall be satisfied with whatever you do.

Mr. Layton—I shall be satisfied with whatever you do.
Mr. Corrie—I do not see how I can fix the amount at

Mr. Corrie—I do not see how I can fix the amount at cast than what the prisoner is charged with.

Mr. Layton—I am bound to say that this is not the nily amount.

Mr. Corrie—Then I must decline to take bail.

The prisoner, who was deeply affected, was then repoyed.

oved.
Mr. Layton also applied for and obtained a warrant
gainst Mr. Ebenezer Ward, of Alwyn Road, Canonury, also a tax-collector in Islington, for embezzling
oout £800 belonging to the parish of St. Mary, Islingm.

ton.

Ward, it is understood, has absconded; but at present no reward is offered for his apprehension.

HIGHWAY ROBBERT. — William Brown was brought before Mr. Burcham charged with stealing a watch and chain, value £12, from the person of William Richard Baker, a clerk in the City.

The prosecutor said that on Tuesday evening he went to the Surrey Cricket Ground, Kennington Oval, to witten the Surrey Cricket Ground, Kennington the Eleven of

The prosecutor said that on Tuesday evening he went to the Surrey Cricket Ground, Kennington Oval, to wittess the match there being played between the Eleven old England and the Butchers. On his return home, about an at night, he sat down on the steps of the Police Court prest hinself, and all of a sudden the prisoner snatched is watch and Albert chain and ran off with it. He purued him, and caught him in Trinity Street. They had scuttle for several yards, and he got away, but a contable came up and secured him.

The prisoner said he was drunk and fell on the gentleman, and he supposed the watch must have stuck to him. Lughter.) He must plead guilty.

There being no evidence forthcoming as to a former ontology.

Mr. Burcham sentenced him to six months' hard

Mr. Burcham sentenced him to six months' hard

labour.

CRUELTY TO A SAILOR BOY AT SEA.—William Lobbett, second mate of the schooner Come On, from Portland Bay, Australia, was charged with a series of violent assaults on an orphan boy, named William Evans, son of an English soldier, who died on his way out to the East Indies.

boy's appearance excited great commiseration in

an English soldier, who died on his way out to the East Indies.

The boy's appearance excited great commiseration in court; there were sores on his wrists, contusions on his face and neck, and scars on his person, caused by the savage treatment received at the hands of the accused. The boy is thirteen years of age; he is remarkably intelligent, can read and write well, and can converse in four different languages. He had neither shoes nor stockings, and an old pair of canvas trousers and a flannel shirt formed his only covering.

The boy, whose sobs and tears often interrupted his evidence, said he joined the Come On in the Isle of France, where he had been servant to a French gentleman. The second mate had almost continually ill-used him while he was on board. He made him file his own teeth with a rough file, because he bit his nails. He used to thump him on the head nearly every night, and continually kicked and beat him in a most violent manner. He frequently clutched him by the neck, and nearly strangled him, and beat his head against the bulwarks of the ship. He was kept at the wheel steering for four hours at a time by day, and two hours at night, till he was nearly exhausted. He had suffered much from want of proper clothing. The captain and first mate never laid hands on him, but treated him kindly.

The boy, in answer to the magistrate, detailed numerous acts of cruelty to which he had been subjected by the prisoner. Two seamen on board the vessel confirmed many of the statements of the boy as to the brutal conduct of the prisoner. Two seamen on board the vessel confirmed many of the statements of the boy as to the brutal conduct of the prisoner. They said he was kept at the wheel, doing work that was only fit for strong men. The boy behaved very reasonably on board, but required to be looked after, like other boys.

Mr. Young, who appeared for the defence, requested a remand, as he was taken by surprise, and should require time.

remand, as he was taken by surprise, and should require time.

Mr. Selfe acceded to this request, and gave the policeman Kelly, who brought the boy to the court, one sovereign from the poor-box to provide him with proper clothing.

Captain G. Lowell, the master of the Come On, said he would buy anything the boy required, and would take more care of him.

It was then arranged that the boy should remain with the policeman Kelly for the present, and the captain, who said Lobbett had been in his service three years, deposited £59 with the clerk as a surety for prisoner's appearance on Monday afternoon.

on Monday afternoon.

FORTUNATE RUFFIANS.—George Sheppard, a waterman, was charged with a disgraceful assault upon the police, and William Johnson with attempting to rescue Sheppard. George Crawshaw, the policeman assaulted, said that at half-past nine on the previous evening he was in Duke Street, Chelsea, and two females came and told him that a number of boys had disgracefully insulted them near Battersea Bridge. He went to Battersea Bridge, and saw a great number of boys there; they were making use of foul language, and females passing were compelled to cross the road. He removed them several times, and said he should be obliged to make an example of one of them. Sheppard wanted to know who he was, and told the boys to pay no attention to him. A boy named Hillier interfered with bad language, and witness too him into custody. A struggle ensued. Sheppard kicked witness, and he fell with Sheppard's knees on his breast. For a few minutes after the fall witness was insensible, and when he came to he found Sheppard had him tightly by the throat. He was calling upon the boys to kick witness's brains out, and some thirty or forty boys all kicked him as he lay on the ground. With assistance he got the defendant Sheppard to the station, and Johnson attempted to rescue him on the way to the station.

Mr. Paynter said this was a very discreditable case, especially as the constable had exercised very great forbearance and discretion, and he was a very quiet, steady man.

Sheppard was fined 15s., and Johnson was bound over

man.
Sheppard was fined 15s., and Johnson was bound over to keep the peace. Both men seemed to be much surprised at the easy manner in which they had got off.

DISAPPOINTED OF A SUNDAY DINNER.—Elizabeth Simpon, a jolly-looking old woman, was charged before Mr. lliott with stealing a portion of a loin of yeal of the alue of 3s. 4d.

or as. 4d.

Thomas Rogers, a butcher in Lower Norwood, at that on the morning before the prison. Mr. Thormas Rogers, a butcher in Lower Norwood, deposed that on the morning before the prisoner came to his shop and purchased, a small place of beefsteak, and immediately after she was gone he missed a portion of a joint of veal which he had noticed on the board on the high before. He sent his had to the shop of a baker to make inquiries if such a joint had been brought there, and he heard that there was such a piece in the oven over batter pudding, and a sat there by the prisoner. On making this discovery he requested the baker not to give up the veal to the prisoner without sending for him, and on going to her house she said, "There is some mirtake about the piece of meat." Witness asked her what meat! and she replied, "The piece of veal. I didn't take it; it it was the dog that did it."

Prisoner here repeated this statement.

Mr. Rogers—When she spoke of the dog I knew very well it was not so, as the dog is a small one, and could not have taken so large a piece of meat. Not wishing, however, to have any trouble in the matter, I offered to take payment for the meat, but the prisoner refused to do so, still persisting in her statement that it was the dog that stole the joint.

Mr. Elliott—Can you say that you did not sell this joint! Witness—Quite sure; for if it had been sold it would

int f Witness—Quite sure; for if it had been sold it would two been cracked or jointed.

The prisoner persisted in her statement that the dog as the thief, and was sent to prison for one month's ard labour.

rd labour. FRIGHTFUL ASSAULT WITH A CLEAVER.—Benjamin

FRIGHTFUL ASSAULT WITH A CLEAVER.—Benjamin Johnson, a short, thick-set man, a greengrocer, in Dorset Street, Spitalifields, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with cutting and wounding Mark Cottrell.

On Saturday evening, the 30th of April last, some words arose between the men in Spitalifields Market relative to the conduct of their wives, who are sisters-in-law. Suddenly Johnson snatched a butcher's cleaver from a block at the door, and, going straight up to Cottrell, aimed a blow, which missed him, but, following up the attack, inflicted a wound on the crown of the head with the cleaver, which rendered him insensible, and occasioned a great flow of blood. He was taken to the London Hospital, and now for the first time attended to prosecute.

prosecute.

Mr. John Bradon, one of the house surgeons, deposed to the nature of the injury. A piece of scalp as large as a crown piece had been cut off to the bone, and but for the weapon failing in a sianting direction it would probably have proved fatal. Considerable force must have been used. The complainant being much tailer than his assailant doubtless weakened the effect; yet, after all, the escape was providential. Cottrell was now an out-patient of the hospital.

of the hospital.
Mr. D'Eyncourt observed that he had received several
letters upon the subject of this assault, all averring that
the defendant bore an excellent character, and had, previous to committing this assault, received great provocation.

Goddard, 222 H, who has charge of the case, said that fohnson gave himself up on it at the station on the following morning, and James Miller identified the cleaver (one certainly calculated to effect any mischief) as his father's. He saw ohnson take it from the block and return into the crowd rith it. He had previously observed Cottrell strike ohnson's wife in the mouth, causing it to bleed freely. Prisoner was fully committed for trial at the sessions, at admitted to bail, himself in £100, and one surety in like sum.

but admitted to bail, himself in £100, and one surety in a like sum.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISPOSAL OF WATCHES BY A WATCHMAKER.—NUMERGUS CHARGES.—John Nicoll, a watchmaker, of 26, Castle Street, Oxford Street, was charged with illegally pawning numerous gold and silver watches intrusted to him to repair.

On the last occasion only one charge was gone into, when it was stated by Shillingford that he had found on the prisoner numerous duplicates relating to watches, and that if he was remanded he expected that owners would be found. Since then the officer has acted with great activity in the matter, the result being that, when the case was called on to-day, the court was crowded by victims and pawnbrokers' assistants, there being about twenty charges against the prisoner; and the system pursued by the prisoner seems to have been to pledge the watches on the very day they were left with him for repair, they being pledged for various amounts, from 12s.

Mr. Bingham said he would only hear three feeb.

waters repair, they being pledged for various and to £7.7s.

Mr. Bingham said he would only hear three fresh charges against the prisoner.

These having been gone into, Mr. Bingham said the other parties could attend at the sessions, and committed the prisoner for trial.

Capturk of Fashionable Pickpockets.—Robert Lee, 32, eigarmaker, and Joseph King, aged 19, were charged with attempting to pick pockets in Islington.

From the evidence of Sergeant Evans, 22 G, it appeared that he was on duty near the court when he saw the prisoners pass, and was induced to follow them. In Lloyd Square he saw Lee stop a lady and inquire the way to some distant place, and then join the other prisoner. Finding the lady had missed nothing he again followed the prisoners, and saw them stop several laddes. In Islington he saw King with his hand in a lady's pocket, when he took him into custody, but the lady had fortunately not lost anything. The prisoners, who are both well known to the police, were very indignant at their characters being questioned by the "gentleman," the sergeant being out of uniform; but when they found he was a constable, and another policeman coming up, they went quietly to the station. Lee at the station declined to give his address, and King gave a false one.

Both prisoners denied the charge, said they never had seen each other before, and Lee saud he refused his address because he did not wish his friends to know the position in which he was placed.

Mr. Corrie remanded the prisoners until Saturday.

Daring Shop Robbert.—Charles Brown was charged

DARING SHOP ROBBERY .- Charles Brown was charged

Daring Shop Robbert.—Charles Brown was charged with a daring shop robbery at the premises of Mr. Braconridge, tailor, Herrietta Street, Manchester Square.

Prosecutor deposed that on the previous morning, shortly before six o'clock, he was awoke by a noise which he imagined was caused by the removal of his shutters. He got out out of bed, but could not at that time see any one. He remained quietly in the shop, being satisfied that something wrong was going on, and in less than half an hour he saw the prisoner pull down a shutter and break a pane of glass, and endeavour to steal a pair of trousers and a waistocat which were in the window. He possessed himself of the waistocat, with which he made off rapidly. Prosecutor called out "Stop thief!" and the prisoner was soon afterwards captured.

Sergeant Roots, D', produced the waistocat, which the prisoner gave up to him when witness stopped him.

Prosecutor said he had often been robbed in an almost similar manner.

similar manner.

Prisoner—I have been lately out of work, and I don't deny that I took the waistcoal.—Remanded for a week.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Duaino the greater portion of the week there has been some animation in the market for home securities, and prices have steadily advanced. The purchase of stock for money have been in excess of many previous weeks, and the operations for time have increased to some extent, most of the Jobbers having shown greater confidence as regards the stability of the quotations. It was apply to the proposition of the confidence as regards the stability of the quotations. It was apply to the proposition of the confidence of the stability of the quotations. It was apply to the quotations in the form the stability of the quotations in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and very choice descriptions in the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and the seen not exceed 2; to 3 per cent, and the seen not exceed 2; to 4 per cent, and the seen not exceed 2; to 4 per cent, and the seen not exceed 2; to 4 p

Gold is now reaching us from 8t. Petersburg in abundance, and the remittances from the United States continue on a liberal

se remittances from the Canea observa-rale.

Indian accurities have shown more firmness. The debentures of the original issue have been done at 91. The loan scrip has realised

The loan scriptus have been done at 93. The loan scrip has realised 131.

The Paris Bourse has been done at 93. The loan scrip has realised an upward tendency. In point of fact, the new loan appears to have had scarcely any influence upon the jobbers.

The 3per Cent Co. have been done at 925 to 931 to 931. The locused thave marked 925 91; the New 3 per Cents, 915 to 921, Long Annuities, 18 . . . India Bonds. Ice to 10s. 6d. dis; Exchequer Blish, 18s. to 'prem. Bank Stock has sold at 29 221; and India Stock, 217.

An increased amount of business has been passing in the foreign house, and prices, almost generally, have had an upward tendency. Spanish 3 per Cents have been done at 40 to 42. Austrian 41 per Cents, 901, Buenos Ayres, 171 to 18. Danish 3 per Cents, 819 (Priugues 3 per Cents, 41); Russian 5 per Cents, 813 64; Portugues 3 per Cents, 41; Russian 5 per Cents, 103; ditto 41 per Cents, 93 bonnish New Beferred, 291; Turkish Old 6 per Cents, 10-21, Spanish 3 benshish New Beferred, 291; Turkish Old 6 per Cents, 103.

cam o per Cents, 171, Peruvian 4; per Cents, 82; 13 per Cents, 41; 14 Hussian 5 per Cents, 41; 15; 84; Portus, 391; Portus

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCURNOR.—Although only moderate supplies of English theat have come to hand this week the demand for all kinds has aled heavy, and prices have further given way 2s. to 3s. per qr. of oreign wheat, the importsof which centinue seasonably large, ery little has been passing, and the quotations have declined uite 2s. per qr. Floating cargoes of grain have commanded very title attention. There has been a slow inquiry for all descriptions to barley, at barely stationary prices. Malt has moved off slowly, previous currencies. Good sound oars have supported previous test, but inferior qualities have ruled a shade lower. In boans eat to nothing has been passing, at 1s. per quarter less money as have ruled heavy, but not cheaper. Flour has met a dulle, and town-made parcels have fallen 4s., or to 50s. per 289lbs.

Less W. Corankors - Wheat, Essex and Kent, Red, 4ls. to 52s.; ye. 32s. to 34s.; Grinding Barley, 35s. to 10s. per 189lbs.

Less W. Corankors - Wheat, Essex and Kent, Red, 4ls. to 52s.; ye. 32s. to 4ss.; Grinding Barley, 35s. to 18. per 189lbs.

Jos.; Potato, 28s. to 31s.; Tick Beans, 4ls. to 48s.; Gray ess. 42s. to 48s.; Gray ess. 42s. to 48s.; Market, 42s. to 48s.; Bollers, 42s. to 50s.; Town households, 57s. 40s.; Country Marks, 32s. to 34s. per 280lbs.

Cartia.—The supplies of beasts, sheep, and lambs, on offer this reck have been extensive, of calves and pigs only moderate. The rade generally has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Beef, from 5s. to 4s. 2d., per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Newsara East And Lazanhatt.—The trade has continued heavy, 8 follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d.; band, 5d.; veal, 3s. 6d.; park, 3s. 6d. 6s. 6d.; br. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d.; park, 6d. to 5s. 6d.; to 5s. 6d.; park, 3s. 6d.; park, 5s. to 4s. 6d.; of 5d.; br. prik, 3s. 6d.; lamb, 6s. to 6s.; veal, 3s. 6d.; park, 6d. to 5s. 6d.; br. of 190rk, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 6s. to 6s.; veal, 3s. 6d.; park, 6d. to 6s. 6d.; park, 6d. to 6s. 6d.; park, 5s. 6d.; park, 5s. 6d.; ess. 6d.; park, 6d. to 6s. 6

continue to be well supported. The value of common some congregate is 3.24, per ib.

8 to 4.2. — We have very little change to notice in the value of any kind of raw sugar when compared with last week. The transactions in most kinds have been wholly confined to immediate wants. Harbadove has sold at from 7s. to 45s.; Antigua, 36s. etc. 33s.; Gardan, 38s. etc. to 36s.; Mauritius, 36s. to 48s. of per very little change has to a correct.—The transactions in this market have been only to Correct.—The transactions in this market have been only to make the configuration of the support of the support of the configuration of the support
a.-The demand still rules heavy, at barely the late decline

alue.

cs.—The transactions are only to a moderate extent; never
css, prices are supported.

covinces —Al kinds of butter are a slow sale, at the late do
baseon and other articles are very oull.

Trow.—Prices are firm, and the market is steady.

EMP AND FLAX.—Baltic hemp is steady in price; but flax is
dull.

very dull.

Woot...—The public sales have progressed steadily, at, in some instances a slight advance upon the opening rate.

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